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**No. 10**

# THE NUMISMATIST

**An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested  
in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.**

**OCTOBER, 1923**



**FRANK G. DUFFIELD, EDITOR**

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**PUBLISHED MONTHLY**

**BY**

**THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION**

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## NUMISMATIST

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- 1794 C. 37. V. f. Dark brown. Very rare. C-36. \$30.
- 1794 C. 42. V. f. Light orange brown. \$22.
- 1794 C. 46. Light brown color. \$14.
- 1794 C. 46. Ex. fine. Orange olive, best impression known. \$25.
- 1794 C. 49B. V. fine. L. brown. \$5.
- 1795 Same type with edge lettered. V. fine, orange olive. \$33.
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- 1795 Same. D-70. Very fine. Weight 161 grs. Brown. \$10.
- 1796 Bust with Liberty cap. 6 low. G. C-D. Fine. \$5.
- 1797 D-100. Unc. Magnificent impression with broad borders. Brown olive. \$35.
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- 1799 LIBERTY weakly struck, 1799 strongly struck, the bottoms of figures entirely on and well struck. Very fine for date. Original surface with light brown olive color. From the Beckwith collection. \$150.
- 1799 Evenly, equally struck with complete feet of the figures, most unusual 17. From, same price it sold for in, Miller Sale 1917. \$135.
- 1799 Fine. LIBERTY strongly struck. Date completely on, though rather weak. Brown. \$65.
- 1802 LIBERTY equally spaced. Rev. E over opening of wreath. Unc. Olive brown color. Rare die. \$10.
- 1802 LIBERTY equally spaced, top of 1 touches curl. Rev. S over opening of wreath, end of r. stem longer. Unc. Superb, strong, even impression with complete borders. L. o. \$22.
- 1803 large 1/100. V. f. Strong. Brown. D-192. \$2.50.
- 1803 Small, even date. Unc. Magnificent impression, orange olive. D-193. \$35.
- 1803 Very fine, not so strong. \$15.
- 1804 Dies perfect. Fine, steel olive color. \$26.
- 1804 Dies broken. Very good to fine. Olive color. \$20.
- 1805 Small letters and date with blunt 1. Unc. Light brown. D-199. \$35.
- 1805 Large letters and date and with pointed 1. Ex. fine. Lustrous, brown color. \$30.
- 1805 Same, very fine. Brown. \$5.
- 1806 Strong, even impression. Ex. f. Green, olive color. \$16.
- 1806 Very fine, brown. \$10.
- 1807 Over 6. Very fine. Brown. \$20.
- 1807 Perfect date. Comet die. Unc. Partly red. V. r. \$80.
- 1807 Perfect die. V. fine. Even, brown. \$20.
- 1808 Ex. fine. L. brown. \$20.
- 1808 Very fine. Dent on bust. \$12.
- 1809 Unc. Even impression. Lustrous brown, except for small dark spots in front of chin. \$60.

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# THE NUMISMATIST

An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested  
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VOL. XXXVI.

OCTOBER, 1923

No. 10

## Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money.

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

**PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.**

Abbreviations { R.—Right end illustration  
C.—Central illustration on note.  
L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

### ILLINOIS (Continued).

#### GRAYVILLE.

##### Grayville Bank.

155. \$1. C., ONE. R., State seal, 1 above. L., farmer with sickle and sheaves, sailor, and blacksmith, ONE above.  
156. \$2. C., three dogs in chase of a deer, 2 at left. R., State seal, 2 above. L., a farmer with a scythe, 2 below.  
157. \$5. C., men loading hay on a two-horse wagon. R., State seal, 5 above. L., a sailor, bale and barrel, 5 above.  
158. \$10. C., portrait of Washington. R., State seal, X above. L., female seated with horn of plenty and grain, 10 above.

##### Southern Bank of Illinois.

159. \$1. C., mechanic seated, scroll, wheel, hammer, etc., two farmers in the distance. R., State seal, 1 above. L., men, horse, dog and drove of cattle, 1 above. ONE in red.  
160. \$2. C., Indian sitting on a cliff, a gun in his hand, city and river in the distance. R., State seal, 2 above. L., female holding a die with a figure 2 on it, 2 above.  
161. \$5. C., train coming to the left, train crossing a bridge in the distance. R., State seal, 5 above. L., female seated in a figure 5, 5 above.  
162. \$10. C., three cows standing, one lying, three sheep in the background. R., State seal, 10 above. L., portrait of Webster, 10 below.

#### GREENUP.

##### Cumberland County Bank.

#### GREENVILLE.

##### Bond County Bank.

#### GRENOBLE.

##### Bank of Ashland.



**GRIGGSVILLE.****Ayers and Lombard's Bank.****Bank of Pike County.**

- 163. \$1. C., 1. R., 1 on a large die. L., train, trees, lake and hills; State seal above.
- 164. \$2. R., State seal, TWO above. L., hunter shooting a deer; dog, trees, brook, 2 below.
- 165. \$3. C., female portrait. R., State seal, 3 above. L., portrait of Washington, in large die, THREE in the top, DOLLARS in the bottom, THREE below.
- 166. \$5. C., portrait of Indian chief, 5 at left. R., two cherubs flying with grain, wand and purse, 5 above. L., State seal, 5 above.
- 167. \$10. C., portrait of two mechanics. R., State seal, 10 above. L., Liberty surrounded by stars, 10 above.

**John Crow's Bank.****Pamet Bank.****HAMPDEN.****Hampden Bank.****HARDEN.****Illinois River Bank.**

- 168. \$1. Have no description.

**Mechanics Bank of Harden.**

- 169. \$1. C., female with flowers. L., boy and girl.
- 170. \$2. C., man, negro, grindstone, etc. L., boy.
- 171. \$3. C., boy, cattle, sheep and child. R., girls, deer and dogs.
- 172. \$5. C., old man, child, bust of Washington.

**HARRISBURG.****Lake Michigan Bank.**

- 173. \$5. C., shipyard, three unfinished vessels on the stocks, men, horses, etc. R., a shield between two females, 5 above. L., farmer carrying a basket of corn, FIVE below; white FIVE on lower center.
- 174. \$10. C., harbor, men in boat, sailing vessels, lighthouse, etc. R., same as No. 173. L., TEN on a large X, a milkmaid seated with pail on the left, a cow lying on the right, 10 above; white TEN on lower center.

**HAVANA.****C. H. Wright's Bank.****HENRY.****E. Littlefield's Bank.****J. H. Jones and Company's Bank.****HUTSONVILLE.****Bank of Hutsonville.**

- 175. \$1. C., State seal. R., Indian female seated, and child, trees, etc., 1 and ONE above. L., man sharpening scythe, one gathering wheat, one reclining, female with rake, 1 and ONE below.



176. \$2. C., horse and oxen before hay cart, two men and boy, trees, spire, etc., 2 on left. R., female with rake, 2 above. L., State seal, 2 above.
177. \$5. C., State seal. R., female reclining, hill, etc., 5 above. L., Indian seated, distant steamship, FIVE, V and 5 above.

#### Garden State Bank.

178. \$1. C., drovers, farmers, cattle, sheep and pigs. R., half-length figure of girl holding a dove, 1 above. L., State seal, 1 above.
179. \$2. C., farmer standing with pitcher in his hand, female seated with dog at her side, men cradling grain on left. R., portrait of two little girls, 2 above. L., State seal, TWO above, female portrait below.
180. \$5. C., spread eagle on a shield. R., State seal, 5 above. L., sailor at right of a shield, Indian at left, vessel, Indian in a canoe in the distance, 5 below.

#### Patriotic Bank.

#### JACKSON.

##### Exporting, Mining, Manufacturing Companies' Bank of Illinois.

181. \$1. Sailor standing, man sitting, resting against rocks, ship in distance.
182. \$2. R., female reclining, train passing over bridge. L., bull.
183. \$3. C., steamboat. L., female with foot resting on a globe.

#### JACKSONVILLE.

##### Ayers, Campbell and Company's Bank.

##### Morgan County Bank.

184. \$1. C., a female holding a sword and seated by a silver dollar. R., ONE, female portrait below, 1 above. L., State seal, 1 above.
185. \$2. C., a female seated, two silver dollars, a child and basket. R., female seated holding a figure 2, TWO above. L., State seal, 2 above.
186. \$5. C., female portrait between two cherubs. R., large 5, two Indians, waterfalls, bridge, and train, FIVE above. L., State seal, 5 above.
187. \$10. C., a man, two horses, plow, dog and train. R., TEN on a large X, milkmaid and cow, 10 above. L., State seal, TEN on X above, TEN on 10 below.

##### M. P. Ayers and Company's Bank.

##### State Bank of Illinois, Branch.

188. \$5. C., 5 on die, female standing with sheaf, etc., at right, female seated holding rake at left, train below. R., bull, FIVE above, V below. L., two men cradling grain, FIVE above, V below. Dated Jan. 1st, 1837. On back signed with ink, "Pay bearer. T. O. Duncan, Cash."

##### William Brown's Bank.

#### JERSEYVILLE.

##### A. M. Blackburn and Company's Bank.

##### D'Arcy and Cheney's Bank.

##### D'Arsy, Teese and Cheney's Bank.

##### Jersey County Bank.



**JOLIET.****F. L. Cagwin's Bank.****Merchants and Drovers Bank.**

189. \$1. C., drove of cattle and sheep, man on horseback, 1 at right. R., female standing with arm on figure 1, ONE below. L., State seal, 1 above, ONE below.
190. \$2. C., farmer and woman seated, three men, one holding sickle, one sharpening scythe, the other lying down, men loading hay in the distance. R., cattle and sheep, 2 above, TWO below. L., State seal, 2 above, TWO below.
191. \$3. C., boy pushing sheep into a brook, boy and dog driving sheep at left, 3 at left of vignette. R., spread eagle and shield, 3 above, THREE below. L., State seal, THREE above, three men and 3 below.
192. \$5. C., female seated at left of a shield, steamboat and factory in distance, State seal at left of vignette. R., portrait of Washington, 5 above, FIVE below. L., two females and three males around a letter V, 5 above.

**T. Hatton and Company's Bank.****U. Osgood's Bank.****JONESBORO.****Union County Bank.**

193. \$5. C., man on horseback and dog driving sheep, a mill in the distance. R., State seal, 5 above. L., head of a man, 5 below.
194. \$10. C., men making hay and loading hay on an ox cart. R., head of a man, 10 above. L., State seal, 10 above.

**KANKAKEE.****A. S. Perry and Company's Bank.****A. W. Mack and Company's Bank.****H. A. Harwood and Company's Bank.****KANKAKEE CITY.****Kankakee Bank.**

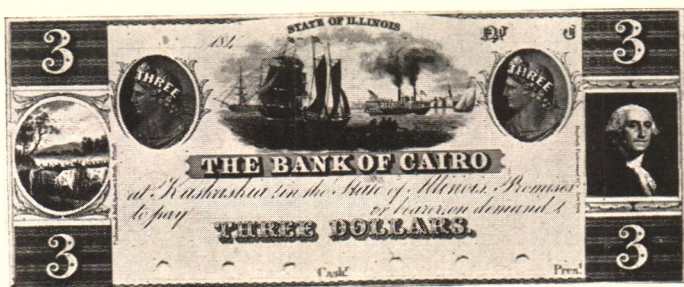
195. \$1. C., State seal. R., two females seated, man standing behind them, two oxen in distance, 1 above. L., two females seated, sailor and mechanic standing behind them, factory and city in distance, 1 above.
196. \$2. C., State seal, two horses drawing load of hay below. R., a woman setting a dinner table, a woman standing with a dinner horn in her hand; hen, chickens and coop, TWO above. L., boy carrying a rake and keg, 2 above.

**KASKASKIA.****Bank of Cairo at Kaskaskia.**

197. \$1. C., Indian with upraised hand looking at approaching train, ONE on medallion head each side, dog and safe below. R., Indian seated. L., female seated holding scales, 1 on four corners. 1841.
- 197 1/4. \$1. C., three females seated, 1 on medallion each side. R., boy lying down, ONE above and below. L., 1 on medallion, ONE above and below.



- 197½. \$3. C., rowboat, ships, steamboat and city, THREE on medallion each side. R., portrait of Washington, 3 above and below. L., drove of cattle, 3 above and below.



No. 197½.

- 197¾. \$5. C., three cupids, one in the air with wand and purse, one in a sailboat, one with a spade digging, FIVE on medallion each side. R., 5 on medallion, ornamental 5 above and below. L., eagle on a shield with arrows and olive branch, holding a wand in his beak inscribed "State Sovereignty National Union."
198. \$5. C., V on medallion head, 5 each side; at left, barge, two steamboats and city. R., man with shovel, 5 above and below. L., same as right. 1840.
199. \$10. C., barge, two steamboats and city, 10 at right. R., medallion head, X above and below. L., TEN on medallion head, 10 above and below. 1839.

**Kaskaskia Bank.****KEWANEE.****Bank of Kewanee.**

200. \$1. C., horse, colt, load of hay, two men and barn. R., ONE, 1 above, State seal below. L., half-length figure of female, ONE below.
201. \$2. C., drove of horses. R., female seated holding figure 2, TWO above, 2 below. L., State seal, TWO above and below.
202. \$5. C., 5 between two cherubs. R., State seal, FIVE above and below. L., female seated, shield and eagle, 5 below.

**George A. Morse and Company's Bank.****R. Garretson's Bank.****KNOXVILLE.****C. Runkle and Company's Bank.****Smith and Hale's Bank.****LACON.****D. B. Brooks' Bank.****Marshall County Bank.****Ray and Brooks' Bank.****LANCASTER.****Lancaster Bank.**

203. \$5. C., three cherubs, sheaf, flag, rake, two sheep, etc., ship in distance. R., State seal, 5 above. L., girl, FIVE below.

204. \$10. R., State seal, 10 above. L., shield surmounted by an eagle, horse on each side, train crossing bridge and house in distance, 10 above.

**LANE.**

**Hinkley and Whitman's Bank.**

**LA SALLE.**

**Illinois and Rock River Railroad Company.**

205. \$2. C., female, shield, and eagle floating in clouds, 2 each side. R., TWO across. L., medallion head. Oct. 12, 1841.  
206. \$3. Have no description.

**Rockwell and Company's Bank.**

**LEWISTOWN.**

**John W. Proctor's Bank.**

**LINCOLN.**

**Brainard and Dustin's Bank.**

(TO BE CONTINUED).

## Medals.

(Items from the Press, Collected by M. Sorensen.)

As a pathetic reminiscence of former President Harding comes the following news item: A gold medal for heroism at sea, awarded by the late President Harding, was recently presented to Edward Kavanaugh, an Irish sailor, by Colonel Wakens, of the United States Shipping Board. The medal bears the inscription: "Presented by the President of the United States to Edward Kavanaugh, Seaman of the British Steamer 'Fenchurch,' in Recognition of Heroic Services in Effecting the Rescue at Sea June 21, 1920, of the Master and Crew of the American Schooner William C. May."

Heroic services performed by employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad are to be recognized by the awarding of medals, it has been announced by R. C. Barnard, superintendent of the Cincinnati division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Any officer or employe who, in connection with his work or while on the company's property, performs meritorious service or acts of bravery, as the saving or the attempting to save life, may be awarded a medal.

Edward G. Gilbert of Chicago, who has been associated with Marshall Field & Co. 54 years, has been awarded a service medal by John G. Shedd, head of the firm. The medal is awarded all employes passing the half-century mark in the service of the company. The medal awarded Mr. Gilbert shows the monogram of the firm in center; above, on a band, the name of the recipient, and on another band, below, 1869, FIFTY YEARS, 1919. The medal is diamond-studded and is valued at \$1,200.

Miss Mary Buhner recently was awarded the "bravest" bravery medal of the American Red Cross and, in addition, the honor medal of the Carnegie Institute. These institutions say she is the bravest girl in America today. While bathing with a girl friend in Tampa Bay, Fla., last year, Miss Buhner saved her chum after the girl had sank twice and had had one of her legs severed by a baracuda.

Harold Trowbridge Pulcifer, author of "Mothers and Men," is vice-president of the Outlook Company and has been the leading propagandist for the use of barbless hooks for fly fishing. The Isaak Walton League of America, founded by Mr. Will H. Dilg a little over a year ago, and which has already



grown into an influential factor in the conservation movement, has offered seven gold medals to be known as the "Harold Pulcifer awards for barbless fishermen." These medals are given for the largest fish of various classes caught on barbless hooks.

A French woman who received a military medal in 1859 for helping the wounded in the Battle of Solferino has just died, aged 92. She was the oldest holder of the French Military Medal.

Rev. William Mack Lee, negro, 86 years old, who was Gen. Robert E. Lee's body servant, is now a Baptist preacher. His hobby is collecting Confederate medals, and, judging from a picture of him, he has quite a collection of them.

In recognition of the first aid which he rendered to a dog hurt by an automobile, 13-year-old Scout Harry Kohlberg of Omaha, recently was awarded a bronze medal, the first of its kind to be presented in that city by the local humane society.

While medals are being awarded for every conceivable purpose at the present time, it might as well be recorded, for the sake of completeness, that at a "pet show" in New York recently a medal was awarded to a "cunning little chameleon." It is not stated upon what merits this medal was awarded.

#### RECENT COUNTERFEITS OF GOVERNMENT NOTES.

(From circulars issued by the Secret Service Division.)

\$20 Federal Reserve Note on the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago; check letter "D"; face plate No. 208; black plate No. 583; D. F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Cleveland. This is a photographic production on two pieces of paper between which silk threads have been distributed. The portrait of Cleveland is the most noticeable defect, having a flat, unlikelike appearance, and should bring about the ready detection of this counterfeit. The specimen at hand bears No. G32882532A. The back of the note is not as good as the face, the fine lines of the lathe-work being broken in many places and has an unfinished appearance.

\$20 Federal Reserve Note on the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago; check letter "A"; face plate No. 207; back plate No. 618; D. F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Cleveland. This also appears to be a photographic production on two pieces of paper between which silk threads have been distributed. The workmanship on this note and the one described above is very much alike, but this counterfeit is poorly printed. Much of the lathework on the face appears in solid color instead of the fine lines. The seal is poor and the number of the note differs on different specimens submitted to this office. Some of them have the letter "K" prefixed to the number instead of "G" which is the correct letter. This counterfeit should be easily detected.

\$20 Federal Reserve Note on the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, Cal., check letter "C"; plate No. 55; Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Cleveland. This is a photographic production on two pieces of paper, between which silk threads have been distributed, and the work is so poor, especially in the portrait of Cleveland, that a detailed description of its defects is deemed unnecessary. It should be readily detected. The specimen at hand bears No. L7089584A.

#### DREAM REVEALS BURIED COINS IN SWEDEN.

It is reported from the Province of Gotland, in Sweden, that a farmer living at Vall recently dreamed that a quantity of coins was buried at a certain point in his meadows. Next morning he proceeded to dig at the place and unearthed over 100 Cufic silver coins of a period about 600 years B. C.—(Free trans. from Northstar by J. deL.)

# Proceedings of the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association

HELD AT

Montreal, Canada, August 25 to 30, 1923.

## FIRST SESSION, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27.

The first business session of the 1924 Convention of the American Numismatic Association was opened at 10 o'clock, Standard time, in the Elgin Gallery of the Chateau de Ramezay, Montreal, Canada. Introduced by Mr. Ludger Gravel, chairman of the Convention Committee, the first speaker of the occasion was Mr. W. D. Lighthall, President of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal, who extended the welcome of the Society to the visiting American Numismatic Association. His remarks were, in substance, as follows:

### Mr. W. D. Lighthall's Address.

"In the name of the society of which I have the honor to be President, I wish to express the very great and deep satisfaction we have in welcoming this distinguished audience of learned antiquarians and numismatists. Our society, which began as a numismatic society, is now some 60 years old. It was established originally by the union of two groups, in 1863, of French and English citizens who had been meeting for a short period of years before, originally under the name of the Numismatic Society of Montreal.

"Ever since this consolidation we have been representing both races, and the membership was composed about equally of English and French speaking members, who met socially and in intellectual pursuit and who presented a picture of the harmony in which the two great races stood together as an example to the world.

"In 1872 a new charter was obtained, in which the name 'Antiquarian' was added, because it was felt that history was the subject in which many of the members were more interested than in coins alone.

"There are on the continent of America only about a dozen cities in which are concentrated so many historical associations as there are in Montreal, our city being on the same historical plane with Quebec, Albany, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and some other Southern cities ending at New Orleans. You will find here in our midst reminders of historical events which have determined the history of our entire continent and the future of the two great races here on the bank of the St. Lawrence River. In our particular province our French-speaking friends are in the majority, and it is to their great credit that they take such an immense interest in the history of their province and their city, and I may confidently say that your coming here as a body of scholars dealing with historical facts and who appreciate historical things is to us all a matter of great pleasure. You may, therefore, feel yourselves particularly welcome in this city, which appreciates the kind of thing you represent. We hope you will take advantage of every one of us and ask us all the questions you can, and feel that our only desire during your stay is to make it as pleasant as possible and to help you in anything you want to know.

"This old house itself represents, I think, the most interesting historical house in America—and I realize that it is rather a hard proposition to put to you who come from the States, some possibly from as old a city as Boston. I should recall to you particularly that this building was erected as far back as 1704, completed about 1705, and was the Government house for this period for the old province of New France, and it has ever since been used for public affairs. For the last 25 years it has been used as our museum, and we are sure that you will feel a tremendous amount of interest in the many objects of peculiar historical value which surround you.

"It will also doubtless interest you that it was here in this very building



that Benjamin Franklin, Charles Carroll and his brother, Bishop Carroll, and Chase and the other members of the American Commission lived and had their headquarters during the winter months of 1775-1776, when this province was almost entirely conquered by the American Army of Invasion.

"I do not want to take up your time further with the recital of historical events, but again wish to express our satisfaction at the friendly relations which have always existed between our Canadian Society and the American Numismatic Association, and I express the hope that you, our visitors, will find your stay with us a most pleasant one."

Mr. Gravel then called on M. Fernand Rinfret, Member of Parliament for St. Jacques, and introduced him as a "perfect ladies' man." Mr. Rinfret, in substance, said:

#### **M. Fernand Rinfret, M. P., Extends Welcome.**

"I don't think I can add much to what has been said by Mr. Lighthall, but I would like to deny Mr. Gravel's accusation of being a 'ladies' man.' I came to this meeting entirely unprepared, merely as a modest member of this society, and I frankly admit that I know very little about coins—either coins of the past or of the present. I am neither a scientist nor a financier. It happens that this historical building to which Mr. Lighthall has paid tribute is not in my district, so that I am not in the habit of using this room for political meetings, but I have just discovered that some of your members are among my constituents. I wish I could change all these coins into votes. I think they would be very useful. The study of the past can teach us a lesson in politics, and while institutions pass, the historical traditions remain, and I think it is very useful for men to spend a few hours in this old building and to remember that there have been men before and that there will be men after we pass away.

"I can sincerely join in the hearty welcome with which Mr. Lighthall has greeted every member of this meeting. We in Canada have a very strong affection for people who live on the other side of the border, for, while the clouds of war hang over Europe, there are in the northern half of the Western Hemisphere some 3,000 miles of border which are not guarded by machines of war, but merely by the strong determination of the people on both sides to live in peace such as we have in the past. I am glad, therefore, to welcome you, although I know very little about coins, but I hope, before the week is over, to be a worthy member of this Association."

Mr. Gravel then called on Alderman Leon Trépanier, Acting Mayor of Montreal, who had been delayed because he had to open the convention of Veterinary Surgeons held in Montreal at the same time, and whose task it was to extend the welcome of the City of Montreal to the association. His remarks were, in substance, as follows:

#### **Alderman Trepanier Welcomes Us In Behalf of City.**

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I must ask you to excuse me if I am a little late, as I just opened a convention at the Mount Royal Hotel. I wish to extend to you all a most cordial welcome to our city, as you know we have a city of very unusual character. You are very fortunate, as members of the American Numismatic Association, in having as one of your members a member of the Montreal Society who has written a very interesting pamphlet, which I hope has been distributed to all the members of your Association.

"Our City of Montreal welcomes all conventions. We have had quite a few this year, but I believe this one is a most unusual one. There is among the public a very erroneous impression that numismatists are gentlemen who collect old coins, and it is the impression that this is the only thing they are doing; but I believe your merits are a little greater. I know, from having read many articles by those who are interested in your science, that very often they have helped history to be written, and I am sure that all who collect ancient coins are helping, many times, to preserve the knowledge of history which we have.

I wish to draw your attention to two notorious characters in Montreal who are members of your Association—M. Morin and M. Gravel. I am sure you have heard of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, the man of dual personality. M. Morin is a man worse than Jekyll and Hyde. M. Morin always helps out in social activities, and when the Knights of Columbus had their convention here he was asked to write a few lines about the City of Montreal. When the chairman awoke some 48 hours afterwards he found a complete booklet of the history of Montreal in both languages. I hope this booklet will be distributed freely to all our American visitors. M. Gravel is the gentleman who introduced 'Alouette' all over Canada and the United States, and I am sure you will not leave Montreal without hearing him sing this old French song.

"This province is made up of a population which is more than half of French origin, and still we are all loyal sons of the British Empire. There is a wrong impression among visitors that the language spoken in the Province of Quebec is merely a dialect, and not the French language as spoken in Paris or the cities of France; but if you read that interesting book of M. Morin you will find that the language spoken here is the same language we inherited from the noblemen of the seventeenth century; that our songs, like our blood and our all, are like our ancestors', and that, as M. Morin says in his booklet, the melodious songs which our great-grandfathers used to sing are the same as those you may hear today if you cross the threshold of our peasants at twilight. It is the pure French language, which contains no mixture of dialect. It is that which one speaks and writes in France, in Paris and everywhere where there are found French-speaking people.

"There is too much the impression that in this city, though we call it the land of liberty and freedom, our liquor law might create disorder. It is just the opposite. In speaking of the City of Montreal, information submitted shows that drunkenness has decreased very much from year to year. The profits derived from our liquor traffic as the result of the new law go toward charitable institutions and the promotion of arts and sciences, and this week about ten of our young men of the Province of Quebec will, in consequence, leave for France and England to improve their studies in art and science.

"Once more, I wish to extend to you all a most cordial welcome in behalf of our city."

Mr. Lighthall then arose for the purpose of making a very interesting announcement:

"May I make a little announcement of which news has just come to me. We have present with us the oldest and best numismatist in Canada—Mr. R. W. McLachlan. His collection is the best collection of coins and medals in the Dominion, and it is now on exhibition in the room where the coins are arranged. The news that has come this morning, just a few minutes ago, is that T. B. Macaulay has presented to the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal the sum of \$2,000, the income from which is to be applied toward keeping up and making additions to the McLachlan collection. We are happy and glad to see Mr. McLachlan in our midst."

Mr. Wormser, President of the American Numismatic Association, then replied in acknowledgment of the addresses of welcome, in substance, as follows:

#### President Wormser's Response.

"Mr. President, M. Rinfret, M. Trépanier, Members of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society and of the American Numismatic Association: It gives me great pleasure, in behalf of our Association, to thank you all for the cordial welcome and the hearty words with which you have greeted us. It is indeed a privilege, and I am sure we all appreciate meeting in these ancient halls, hallowed by the traditions of history and surrounded by the past which is looking down upon us. To us it is particularly significant that we are the American Numismatic Association and that in our ranks, for the pursuit of numismatic knowledge, are joined the inhabitants of the northern part of our Western Hemisphere and that we are not separated by any



political lines in our activities; that, as M. Trépanier has said, there is no border line between us.

"As we came up North on our way from the States we passed a fort that loomed in the distance—Fort Montgomery. I talked to some of our friends about it and I was informed that it was only occupied by a caretaker. It is very significant that our Canadian and American numismatic friends are one in our endeavors; that we are one in everything we do. Montreal is one of the largest cities on our continent, and it is a great privilege for us to meet here this year, and it is a still greater privilege to receive such a hearty welcome, not only from our friends of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, but also from the city officials.

"Today, there is a tendency to do things in new ways, to break away from the ties of the past that are supposed to hamper us. In this instance it is particularly significant that the authorities look with favor upon our study of the things that went before; that they encourage the study of the past, from which we cannot help but draw our lessons. Today is only the result of the past, and in our work we are trying to draw the lessons that tradition teaches us, and we are happy to see such activities fostered in the City of Montreal. While our Canadian friends are supposed to be subjects of the King and we are supposed to be citizens of a Republic in the United States, after all it makes no difference, as both nations have the same labors to perform, and have similar traditions of a once common history. Yesterday we had our history lessons at Fort Chambly. We have been reminded of the common struggle against the wilderness inhabited only by savages which once upon a time covered both Canada and the United States.

"I cannot help but recall now the last time our Association met in Montreal, at a time when I was not yet a member of it, and only a numismatic infant. At that time, for the history of our Association, Montreal was the Appomattox Court House, where dissensions in our Association were buried forever, and after that convention our Association emerged as a stronger body, with everyone working for the common good, and our Canadian friends and our American friends have closely cooperated in all our efforts. Again, I thank you all for your cordial reception, and I feel that we are all going to greatly enjoy this convention and that it is going to be the most successful ever held by our Association."

The President then called the Convention to order, and by rising a vote of thanks was tendered to Messrs. Lighthall, Rinfret, Gravel, Trépanier, Morin and McLachlan for the welcome extended and for honoring us with their presence today.

President Wormser—We will now proceed with the regular order of business. First is the reading of the minutes of the last Convention. These were published in *THE NUMISMATIST* of October, 1922, and I think it will be in order to move that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with.

Upon motion to that effect it was ordered that the reading of the minutes of the last Convention be dispensed with. The President then announced the appointment of committees, as follows, some of these having been previously appointed.

Committee on Nominations—F. C. C. Boyd, chairman; A. S. Boyer, Dr. J. M. Henderson.

Committee on Elections—Ludger Gravel, chairman; John D. Morse, acting chairman; Nelson T. Thorson, M. Marcuson, S. Hudson Chapman.

Committee on Credentials—J. M. Swanson, chairman; Leonard Kusterer, Victor Morin.

Committee on Convention Papers—Charles Markus, chairman; Charles B. Turrill, A. R. Frey, Farran Zerbe, L. A. Renaud.

Committee on Resolutions—A. S. Boyer, chairman; Elmer S. Sears, George H. Blake, G. C. Arnold, B. Max Mehl.

Committee on Audit of Books of the Secretary and of the Treasurer—M. Marcuson, chairman; E. Beesley, P. O. Tremblay.

In accordance with the provisions of Section IV, Clause 2 of the by-laws, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that nominations for officers for the coming fiscal year be closed at 12 o'clock, Standard time, Tuesday of the convention and that the election of new officers be made the special order of business for 12 o'clock, Standard time, of Wednesday, the third day of the convention.

The General Secretary, J. M. Swanson, then read his report up to August 20th, 1923, as follows:

### Annual Report of the General Secretary to August 20, 1923.

To the President and Members of the American Numismatic Association:

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| Active members in good standing September 1, 1922 .....  | 811   |
| New members for the year .....                           | 119   |
|  | <hr/> |
|  | 930   |
| Lost during the year by non-payment of dues .....        | 70    |
| Lost by death .....                                      | 14    |
| Lost by resignation .....                                | 16    |
|  | <hr/> |
| Total loss for the year .....                            | 100   |
|  | <hr/> |
| Total active membership, including 10 Life Members ..... | 830   |
| Increase in membership during the year, 19.              |       |
| Honorary members .....                                   | 9     |
| Branch societies .....                                   | ..    |
| Corporate members .....                                  | 6     |
| American Numismatic Society, New York City.              |       |
| The Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal.      |       |
| Western Reserve Numismatic Club of Cleveland.            |       |
| The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia.  |       |
| The Mint Scientific Investigation Society, Japan.        |       |
| The New York Historical Society, New York City.          |       |
| Corporate life member .....                              | 1     |
| New York Numismatic Club.                                |       |

### RECEIPTS.

|   | To The Numismatist. | To Treasurer. |
|---|---------------------|---------------|
| 1922. September .....                                     | \$5.25              | \$8.75        |
| October .....   | 4.50                | 10.00         |
| November .....  | 17.00               | 27.00         |
| December .....  | 153.00              | 75.50         |
| 1923. January .....                                       | 257.40              | 105.00        |
| February .....  | 118.60              | 60.00         |
| March .....   | 78.00               | 63.50         |
| April .....   | 240.25              | 94.25         |
| May .....   | 176.25              | 66.25         |
| June .....  | 78.90               | 40.25         |
| July .....  | 18.00               | 16.75         |
| August .....  | 27.00               | 29.75         |
| Interest on bonds (L. M. F.) .....                        | .....               | 11.71         |
|   | <hr/>               | <hr/>         |
|   | \$1174.15           | \$608.71      |
| Balance on hand Aug. 20, 1922, as per voucher record..... |                     | 106.86        |
|   |                     | <hr/>         |
|   |                     | \$715.57      |

### DISBURSEMENTS.

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| Stands for showcases .....                          | \$100.00 |
| Lapel buttons .....                                 | 36.06    |
| Life membership expenses .....                      | 31.99    |
| Subscriptions to The Numismatist for life members.. | 15.00    |
| Postage and stationery .....                        | 77.54    |
| Printing and postage for Treasurer .....            | 4.79     |
| Office fee to General Secretary .....               | 125.00   |
| Printing .....                                      | 194.51   |
|   | <hr/>    |
|   | 584.89   |

Balance on hand Aug. 20, 1923, as per voucher record.....\$130.68

Respectfully submitted,  
J. M. SWANSON, General Secretary.



It was moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary's report be received, with thanks, and referred to the Audit Committee.

The Treasurer, George H. Blake, then submitted his report for the past fiscal year, as follows:

### Report of Treasurer, 1922-1923.

#### GENERAL ACCOUNT.

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| Cash received from previous Treasurer ..... | \$106.86 |
| Receipts from General Secretary—            |          |
| September collections .....                 | \$8.75   |
| October collections .....                   | 10.00    |
| November collections .....                  | 27.00    |
| December collections .....                  | 75.50    |
| January collections .....                   | 105.00   |
| February collections .....                  | 60.00    |
| March collections .....                     | 63.50    |
| April collections .....                     | 94.25    |
| May collections .....                       | 66.25    |
| June collections .....                      | 40.25    |
| July collections .....                      | 16.75    |
| August collections .....                    | 29.75    |
|   | <hr/>    |
|   | 597.00   |
| Interest on Government bonds .....          | 11.71    |
|   | <hr/>    |
|   | \$715.57 |
| Disbursements.                              |          |
| Vouchers Nos. 57 to 70, inclusive .....     | 584.89   |
|   | <hr/>    |
| Balance on hand .....                       | \$130.68 |

#### LIFE MEMBERSHIP ACCOUNT.

##### Receipts.

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| Elliott Smith, Life Membership No. 1 .....  | \$50.00  |
| H. H. Yawger, Life Membership No. 2 .....   | 50.00    |
| Ludger Gravel, Life Membership No. 3 .....  | 50.00    |
| George J. Bauer, Life Membership No. 4 .....  | 50.00    |
| F. C. C. Boyd, Life Membership No. 5 .....  | 50.00    |
| Charles Markus, Life Membership No. 6 .....   | 50.00    |
| Waldo C. Moore, Life Membership No. 7 .....   | 50.00    |
| Moritz Wormser, Life Membership No. 8 .....   | 50.00    |
| Edward T. Newell, Life Membership No. 9 .....   | 50.00    |
| New York Numismatic Club, Life Membership No. 10 .....  | 50.00    |
| Sallie M. Wormser, Life Membership No. 11 .....   | 50.00    |
|   | <hr/>    |
|   | \$550.00 |
| Disbursements.  |          |
| For five \$100 and one \$50 Second Liberty Loan 4¼ per cent. bonds,<br>purchased at a cost of ..... | 543.60   |
|   | <hr/>    |
| Balance on hand .....   | \$6.40   |

GEORGE H. BLAKE, Treasurer.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the Treasurer's report be received, with thanks, and referred to the Audit Committee.

The Business Manager and Editor of THE NUMISMATIST, F. G. Duffield, then submitted his report for the past fiscal year, as follows:

#### Report of the Editor and Business Manager of The Numismatist.

To the Board of Governors of the A. N. A., Mr. H. H. Yawger, Chairman:

Herewith is the report of the financial transactions of the Business Manager of THE NUMISMATIST for the fiscal year ended July 31, 1923:

## RECEIPTS.

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| From advertising . . . . .                                       | \$1437.27 |
| From subscriptions . . . . .                                     | 1447.72   |
| From sale of back numbers and volumes, extra and sample copies.. | 98.72     |
| From the sale of used cuts . . . . .                             | 2.25      |
| From contributions . . . . .                                     | 5.00      |
| Total receipts . . . . .   | \$2990.96 |
| Balance on hand July 31, 1922 . . . . .                          | 1031.41   |
| Aggregate . . . . .  | \$4022.37 |

## Expenditures.

|  |           |           |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| For printing The Numismatist . . . . .   | \$1358.51 |           |
| For mailing envelopes for The Numismatist . . . . .  | 48.50     |           |
| For mailing and addressing The Numismatist . . . . .   | 60.00     |           |
| For postage on The Numismatist . . . . .   | 65.58     |           |
| For cuts for illustrations . . . . .   | 351.51    |           |
| For salary of editor and business manager . . . . .  | 900.00    |           |
| For office postage of editor and business manager . . . . .  | 55.26     |           |
| For photographic supplies . . . . .  | 10.56     |           |
| For convention photographs for illustrating . . . . .  | 2.00      |           |
| For printing envelopes and letterheads for business manager . . . . .  | 10.00     |           |
| For mailing envelopes for business manager . . . . .   | 9.00      |           |
| For Encyclopedia Britannica (29 vols.) for use of editor . . . . .   | 45.00     |           |
| For typewriting list of Lincoln medals and tokens. . . . .   | 15.00     |           |
| For refund of money paid for back numbers we were unable to furnish . . . . .  | 1.50      |           |
| For miscellaneous small items of stationery, etc.—Account book, cards for card index, paste, copy paper, typewriter ribbon, affidavits on publisher's statement, delivery charges on telegrams, carbon paper, paper clips, heavy wrapping paper, twine . . . . . | 8.24      | 2940.66   |
| Balance on hand July 31, 1923 . . . . .  |           | \$1081.71 |

## Monthly Receipts and Expenditures.

|                         | Receipts. | Expenditures. |
|-------------------------|-----------|---------------|
| August, 1922 . . . . .  | \$177.40  | \$206.21      |
| September . . . . .     | 97.39     | 326.56        |
| October . . . . .       | 124.42    | 245.42        |
| November . . . . .      | 136.88    | 228.31        |
| December . . . . .      | 199.29    | 240.65        |
| January, 1923 . . . . . | 393.97    | 220.44        |
| February . . . . .      | 436.97    | 228.26        |
| March . . . . .         | 236.32    | 279.98        |
| April . . . . .         | 176.55    | 226.67        |
| May . . . . .           | 359.00    | 213.13        |
| June . . . . .          | 417.61    | 261.13        |
| July . . . . .          | 235.16    | 263.90        |
| Totals . . . . .        | \$2990.96 | \$2940.66     |

The year just closed has been uneventful, and the cash balance on hand shows a slight increase over the balance a year ago. The balance would be larger if it had been possible to collect some advertising accounts which were due before the close of the fiscal year.

Our advertising rates were put in effect in 1911 and have never been increased, although our expenses are considerably greater than they were 12 years ago. Since the price of almost everything else has increased since 1911, it is suggested that our advertising rates might be increased 15 or 20 per cent. and then offer a 10 per cent. discount for prompt payment of advertising accounts.



A few months ago the Board of Governors authorized the purchase of an Encyclopedia Britannica for the use of the editor, which was bought at a cost of \$45. Some other office equipment has been authorized by the Board, although not yet purchased.

It is also suggested that a high-grade lens for photographic work on the magazine would be a desirable investment. One of the features of THE NUMISMATIST has for years been its illustrations. These have not always been of the highest grade, as nearly all our photographic work has been done with inexpensive photographic apparatus which is privately owned. A slight increase in our advertising rates would provide funds for the purchase of some office and photographic equipment, which is much needed.

One of the most important matters THE NUMISMATIST has ever undertaken is the proposed issue of a Lincoln number for next February. This will be the 115th anniversary of the birth of Lincoln, and plans are being perfected to devote the greater part of that issue to Lincoln in numismatics. The descriptive list of Lincoln medals and tokens compiled by Mr. Robert P. King, of Erie, Pa., will be the principal feature of the issue. Mr. King is well known as an active and persistent collector of Lincoln medals and tokens. The descriptive list he has prepared is the result of years of collecting, study and correspondence with other collectors, and it is safe to say that it embraces all such issues known today. The idea of a Lincoln issue had its inception about seven months ago, and since that time Mr. King has been revising, rearranging and grouping his list for publication. It has been completed and is in the hands of the editor. The list will be illustrated with many of the rarer and more interesting pieces. There will be a number of other features for the Lincoln issue, plans for which are being arranged.

Mr. King's list contains nearly 900 die varieties, and to publish the entire list in a single number will require an issue of unusual size—about the size of three ordinary issues.

The success of this proposed issue will depend largely on whether a number of our members—collectors of Lincolnia or not—are generous enough to contribute in cash to this issue. The financial end of the project has been brought to the attention of a very few of our members, and it is their opinion that there will be no difficulty in providing the necessary funds by subscription. In addition to preparing the list, Mr. King has offered a cash contribution, and an effort will be made at the Montreal Convention to obtain subscriptions to defray the increased cost of the issue. Our ordinary receipts are only equal to or slightly in excess of our expenditures. If such a valuable contribution to American numismatics is to be published in a single issue, the greater part of the cost will have to be provided from individual subscriptions.

There is an urgent demand for a comprehensive descriptive list of Lincoln medals and tokens. Such lists as have been compiled do not meet the requirements of present-day collectors. The opportunity has arrived for THE NUMISMATIST to publish such a list, and it is up to the generosity of our members to embrace it.

Respectfully submitted,

F. G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Business Manager.

President Wormser—You have heard the report of our Business Manager. It is a very gratifying report, and I think all of his recommendations are very much worth while and the result of his best efforts and thoughts. I am sure we all want to support his ideas. I think it is the usual procedure to receive his report and refer it to the Audit Committee, to be appointed by the Chairman of the Board of Governors, and to refer the balance of his report to the Chairman of the Board of Governors for action. I would like to entertain a motion as to what you wish to do.

Upon proper motion and second it was carried to receive the report of the Business Manager, with thanks, to refer the financial part to the Audit Committee and to refer the Manager's recommendations to the Board of Governors for action. Mr. Yawger, Chairman of the Board of Governors, appointed as such Auditing Committee Messrs. Chas. H. Fisher and H. T. Wilson.

As the next order of business, the report of the Librarian, E. D. Putnam, was read, as follows:

### Report of the Librarian and Curator.

To the President, Board of Governors and Members of the American Numismatic Association:

The report of your Librarian for the past year is as follows:

The circulation of books contained in the Library for the past year have been three, distributed among the following points: Holyoke, Mass.; Canton, Mo.; and Rochester, N. Y., and inquiries from Wilkinsburg, Pa.; Denver, Col., for material which I am sorry to say was not in our A. N. A. Library. The titles sent are: "The Canadian Bouquet Sous," the bound volumes of *THE NUMISMATIST* for the years 1915, 1894 and 1898, and the "Collector's Manual," published in London, 1853.

During the past year the donations to the Library have been as follows: Two pamphlets published by the Wisconsin Historical Society, containing articles on the "Wisconsin Indian Medals," being Vol. 14, April, 1915, and Vol. 17, April, 1918; three copies of a catalog of J. Florange, Paris; paper-covered "Medals and Insignias"; "Ancient and Modern Foreign and American Gold Coins Collected by the Late Enrico Caruso"; book, "The Paper Moneys of Europe," by Francis W. Hirst; book, "The Spirit of American Sculpture"; book, "Exhibition of American Sculpture"; pamphlet, "The New York Historical Society Quarterly Bulletin."

As stated in my report of last year, it is to be regretted that certain well-known publications which should be in your Library are at present missing. I again recommend that a small fund be established each year for the gradual accumulation of the necessary books now missing and which are frequently called for. This fund probably should be in the hands of the Chairman of the Board of Governors and, with his approval, expended each year to bring the Library up to a real, live, working condition.

During the past year, with the enthusiasm characteristic of your President, a new class of work was inaugurated by the Association in the beginning of a collection of medals and coins for the A. N. A. Mr. Wormser inaugurated this by inquiring of your Librarian if there would be space available in the Municipal Museum for a collection of the A. N. A. provided such could be secured. The matter was taken up with the Mayor of the city and had his hearty approval, and Case No. 13 in the city's collection was appropriated for this exhibit.

This exhibit is in the same room with that of the Rochester Numismatic Association, which, in pursuing the same policy in the course of a number of years, has gradually acquired a very large and valuable collection. It is the suggestion of the Librarian that if possible the A. N. A. concentrate upon Greek and Roman coins as far as possible, as up to the present time this is the particularly weak link in the exhibit of the R. N. A.

I again recommend that your Association try as far as they can to start with a collection of this material. As at present constituted it will be noted that the exhibit so far installed consists mainly of medals, which, while beautiful in themselves, experience teaches, are not as a rule as interesting to the general public as money. It is therefore hoped that during the coming year a larger proportion of coins will be donated for this collection.

Respectfully submitted,

E. D. PUTNAM, Librarian and Curator.

Upon motion duly made and seconded, the report of the Librarian and Curator was accepted with thanks.

H. H. Yawger, Chairman of the Board of Governors, then read his report, as follows:

### Report of the Chairman of the Board of Governors.

Another uneventful year has rolled around, consequently, as chairman of the Board of Governors I have not much of a report to submit, for, after looking over the reports of our President and the Business Manager of *THE NUMISMATIST*, as well as the other officers, I find the ground has been covered thoroughly. I trust you all realize and appreciate the amount of time given by your officers and enthusiasm shown in their work, all striving for the good of the Association as well as to increase the membership.

As you will note by the General Secretary's report, we have been fairly successful in securing new members, but fell far short of our goal—1000 members. Each year I hope this may be accomplished, and it could be if



every member would grab a spoke and push. Most of you seem to be of the opinion that it is up to the officers to do all the work.

The Board is of the opinion that the suggestion of the Business Manager of THE NUMISMATIST in regard to increasing the advertising rates is sound, based on the fact of the increased cost paid for printing the magazine, as well as the fact that there has been no change in the advertising rates since 1911.

The Board is also of the opinion that the subscription price of THE NUMISMATIST should be increased from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per year, also owing to the increased cost of material, labor, etc.

We also make the suggestion that the initiation fee of \$1.00 be abolished and the dues increased to \$1.00 per year. One of the reasons for discontinuing the initiation fee is that it would be easier to approach a prospective member to say that the subscription price of THE NUMISMATIST is \$2.00 and the dues \$1.00 per year, for we find that quite a few hesitate when the \$1.00 initiation fee is mentioned.

If it is decided at this convention to increase the advertising rates, the subscription price to \$2.00 a year and the dues to \$1.00 a year, it would enable us, with the additional income, to publish possibly a larger and, in any event, a better illustrated magazine, as well as purchase office and other equipment for use of the Business Manager.

H. H. YAWGER, Chairman Board of Governors.

President Wormser—You have heard the report of the Chairman of the Board of Governors, which is replete with some very valuable recommendations. What is your pleasure in the matter? Would it be proper to receive it and refer it to the Committee on Resolutions, or would you prefer to take it up under the heading of new business?

Upon motion duly made and seconded, it was ordered that the report of the Chairman of the Board of Governors be received, with thanks, and that his recommendations be taken up under the heading of new business.

President Wormser—This year it has been our endeavor to get in touch with our District Secretaries perhaps a little more closely than in the past. We have received a number of communications, not exactly what we would call reports of the District Secretaries, but I think they should be brought to the attention of the Convention at this time. A message of greeting has been received from our District Secretary for Pennsylvania, Henry Chapman, and I am sure we all regret that our old friend and regular convention attendant, Henry Chapman, is not with us today, prevented as you probably know through illness.

Communications were then read by President Wormser from S. H. Hamer, District Secretary for England; from District Secretary Luther B. Tuthill, of South Creek, N. C.; District Secretary Sorensen of Iowa, and J. J. Gonzales, District Secretary for Georgia, Florida, Louisiana and Alabama. A report was received from District Secretary L. A. Langstroth, as follows:

To the President and Officers of the A. N. A.:

As your District Secretary for the Maritime Provinces I beg leave to report for the past year as follows: There are very few collectors in the territory, nearly all of whom are members of the A. N. A., so I have endeavored to encourage others to collect by giving lectures or talks on coins and on collecting. I have given four such talks, one of them illustrated by coins from my own collection. I have also been instrumental in having the Natural History Museum in St. John start a collection, which will always be on public view and which is being added to as occasion permits. In this way I hope to get some recruits, who will in time become members of the A. N. A.

L. A. LANGSTROTH,

District Secretary for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland.

President Wormser then addressed the Convention as follows:

#### President Wormser's Address.

Ladies and Gentlemen and Friends of the Association: I think it is customary and usual for the President to have a little say, so I will try to tell you a few of the things that have been the President's activities during the past year.



You have already formed a clear idea of the general status of our Association while you listened to the reports of our Secretary, our Treasurer, our Chairman of the Board of Governors and the other officers in explanation of their work and activities during the past year. We greatly appreciate—and I am sure I am voicing the sentiments of all—the fine work which these officers have done for our Association.

Our membership today, I believe, is the largest on record. It is larger by a few than last year. I am afraid that in numismatic matters also the "economic law of diminishing returns" applies equally. It seems very hard to boost our membership up to that desired 1000. We seem to fall short of the mark and yearly it is harder to get new members. This, however, should not discourage us but rather inspire us to greater efforts, so that we can get the general public, to whom numismatics and the study of coins are foreign, to learn more about this subject so that we can get others to take an interest in it and become members.

Our Treasurer's report, likewise, is gratifying, and we note that he is carrying forward approximately the same balance as last year. There are a good many things we would like to spend money on to good advantage, and you have heard the recommendations of trying to increase our income. One very particular phase of the report of the Treasurer is the subject of our Life Memberships. In that respect also we want more of our members to take out Life Memberships, and now that we are contemplating an increase in our dues it will pay you to do so, because the sum you would have to invest in order to cover the increased annual membership dues would be larger than the necessary single investment in a Life Membership. I hope, before the Convention is over we can report an increase in the number of our Life Memberships. It is particularly gratifying that we have founded these Life Memberships, and I think that at the last convention it was one of the most progressive things our convention did. Our Association is beginning to feel, I am sure, like a graduated Socialist. We are getting into the class of property owners and are putting our Association on a solid property basis. We have bond investments now as a foundation; we are bondholders, and in addition to that we are making a start, as you have heard, toward a coin collection. I do know that the beginning of all things must be small, but we have to begin some time. During the past year I have tried to do a little research work. Among other things I looked up the Act of Congress that made us a Federal Association. One of the arguments used in the debate in Congress in favor of granting us a charter was that some time we would have a great coin collection which we would deposit in our own building in Washington. There is nothing like making a start, but we need the help of our members. Any donations are welcome, and, as our Curator has pointed out, donations of ancient coins are particularly desirable, as our collection is rather weak in that field. It is a great privilege that the City of Rochester has conferred upon us in permitting us to keep our collection there. We are glad to have such a worthy place for housing that part of our property.

Another thing that is particularly gratifying in the line of development along which our Association must work is the increase in the so-called corporate memberships. Our Secretary mentioned seven corporate members, but he must have failed to take into account the so-called branch societies, as, according to my records, we now have 13 active corporate members, including the so-called "branches." I am not very much in favor of the use of the word "branches," and hereafter I think such members of our Association should always be called "corporate members." We are particularly gratified that during the past year there joined our ranks as corporate member the old-established body known as the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, who have shown a spirit of progress in joining us. It was also very pleasing to us to have the large organization of the New York Historical Society join our ranks. I do not know whether you are acquainted with that society, but they are the owners of a very substantial building and a very fine historical collection and museum, and we are very glad they felt it worth while to cooperate with us by joining as a corporate member. We now also have affiliated with us as corporate member the New York Numismatic Club, and they showed a real spirit of progress by becoming our first "Life Corporate Member." We hope the other organizations will follow this example.

Speaking of corporate members, there is one phase I would like to empha-



size. Our magazine, THE NUMISMATIST, would like to let everyone know what these corporate members are doing at their meetings. Some of them have been very lax in reporting them; from others we have not heard at all for considerable periods at a time. Perhaps during the coming year it will be possible for all Association officers to stir up greater enthusiasm among those local bodies who have been lacking in enthusiasm during the past year. Another necessary activity of our officers must be the establishment of new corporate organizations. There are many States and cities in which it should be possible to establish new local organizations, and those of you who are attending our meeting here I hope will go home with the idea that they will gather their numismatic friends together and not just depend on one annual meeting, but will join in monthly meetings at local clubs. They will get three times as much fun out of their numismatics if they only really try it.

Among the activities of your President were the usual ones of trying to increase the membership and trying to hold the old members in line. This seems to be an unnecessary effort, as we ought to be able to keep up our membership in the A. N. A. under all circumstances. We obtained a few new members by going over the list of subscribers to THE NUMISMATIST who were not yet members of the Association, and by following numismatic clues here and there wherever we could find them. One of these clues brought us to the discovery of a new numismatic interest in the far-away Hawaiian Islands, where a local numismatic society is just forming and whence we secured two new members, one of whom your President had the pleasure to meet personally.

Among numismatic things of interest which happened during the year was the issue of the Monroe Doctrine Half Dollar, and it is very pleasing to see the Government recognize the value of the historical object lesson which can be conveyed by the issue of a commemorative coin. Our Government is on the point of issuing another commemorative half dollar in remembrance of the Huguenot Walloon Tercentenary. Your President had the privilege of conferring with the gentleman who is the director of the Commission in charge of this issue, and this gentleman, as a matter of fact, has found it worth while to join our Association and has been very much interested in our work, and particularly in the way this new half dollar is to be put in circulation.

I told you that I had done a little research work, showing what our Association used to do in the past, and while we have been somewhat in the habit of throwing bouquets at one another I find that those who have gone before us in our Association work have achieved just as many good things as we are achieving today. Our predecessors may well be considered as pioneers and as pathfinders in numismatic lines; theirs was the harder task. We regret particularly today the absence of some of our old friends and stand-bys who have accustomed us to their regular practice of never missing a Convention, and we still would like to see them continuing their active work for our Association instead of dropping out of the workings of the machine which we are trying to perfect. Their continuing help, interest and advice at all times would certainly be most welcome to our present efforts. We cannot remember all our valiant fellow workers of former days, but we are certainly missing among those present here our faithful friends Dr. and Mrs. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Judson Brenner and Henry Chapman and Waldo Moore, and we are very sorry that they are not here in Montreal today.

From our last New York Convention you will recall the so-called questionnaire which we addressed to our American colleges and some foreign numismatic institutions. The Board of Governors thought it worth while to have last year's President's address reprinted as a separate pamphlet, to be used for propaganda purposes wherever convenient. In that connection it was our intention also, if you will recall last year's meeting, to start some agitation in Congress for an increased support of numismatics and increased appropriations for the Mint collection. The reprinted address was sent out to all colleges that had replied to the questionnaire. One hundred ninety-seven copies went out, but, alas, few answers came back. The copies were accompanied by a letter calling attention to our Association and requesting that the authorities of these educational institutions acquaint students who are interested in numismatics with our Association and suggest to them to get in touch with us. To my knowledge no results have



been produced. The same reprint went to 287 historical societies in the United States and Canada, and it also went to seven foreign institutions in care of the curator in charge of such institutions. Some of the historical societies answered and seemed interested, and possibly it may result later in some active cooperation. At least one, the New York Historical Society, joined us as a result of it. Another relation that has, in fact, just been started is with the director of the Federal Numismatic Collection of Austria, Dr. A. Loehr, who was one of the gentlemen who replied at length to our questionnaire, and he is very anxious to cooperate with the American Numismatic Association in exchange of ideas, so that he is now on the mailing list of *THE NUMISMATIST*, and we look forward to occasional items of numismatic news from Austria. He also suggested the exchange of numismatic specimens, and we donated a fairly complete set of United States Commemorative Half Dollars to the Austrian Federal collection. Along this line we can greatly increase our correspondence activities and perhaps revive the very considerable columns of foreign news which the volumes of *THE NUMISMATIST* carried in former years.

In connection with the questionnaire there comes to my mind another line along which we can greatly increase our activities and our usefulness. When discussing the questionnaire with one of our numismatic friends he pointed out to me that supposing we received expressions of a willingness on the part of colleges and other educational institutions to cooperate with us, what suggestions of a plan of action would we map out to them. The most obvious work we could engage in would be the establishment of a numismatic lecture bureau. To this end we would need the hearty cooperation of all our members, and this question brings up the great importance and need of scientific numismatic work. Our members should not only be collectors of numismatic specimens, but they should also be able and willing to write and talk on their particular fields and on their collections, and should not be merely gatherers of coins. When they have at their command and have prepared numismatic papers, treatises, discourses and lectures, they should be listed with our central bureau, so that if we have inquiries from educational institutions we could refer them to men well qualified and experienced to supply their lecturing and even teaching requirements. It would not be necessary that such work should be done gratuitously and we could well stipulate a definite system of charges, which would include compensation for a man's traveling expenses and a reasonable lecture fee. I should very much like to see our Association take such an advanced step and thus become the center of numismatic thought and knowledge available throughout our country to educators who desire to avail themselves of the many phases of knowledge and science that can be taught from numismatic studies.

Now we come to the important question which we brought up last year—our desire to see appropriations for the Philadelphia Mint collection increased and a general recognition on the part of the Government of up-to-date numismatic requirements. It is to be noted that the Government authorities were very willing and anxious to give us a voice in the appointment of a curator for the vacancy created by the death of Dr. Comparette. It appeared to us that the Treasury authorities were very eager to have our help and cooperation. Your President happened to go to Washington and had a conference there with the Treasury authorities, with the chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts and also Mr. Vestal, chairman of the House Committee of Currency, Weights and Measures. At that time I was informed that it would have to be the policy of the Government to keep the mints closed to the general public for safety's sake and that it was not likely that visitors would again be admitted to the Philadelphia Mint Cabinet. Your President also called on Mr. Belote, curator of the Department of History at the National Museum. Mr. Belote thought it worth while to join our Association and is very anxious to cooperate with us and to have in his work the cooperation of our Association in turn. I am happy to announce to you that at another point of our proceedings I shall be able to submit to you a most important communication from Mr. Belote. Mr. Vestal, on the other hand, informed me that there was very little hope in Congress for increased appropriations for numismatics, as Congressmen, as a rule, do not like to spend money except for utilitarian purposes and where commercial or departmental results could be shown.

For a long time nothing was heard from the Treasury Department in



regard to the appointment of a curator to the Philadelphia Cabinet, until an article appeared in the daily press with the information that the Philadelphia Mint cabinet was to be transferred to the charge of the National Museum in Washington. I talked with Mr. Belote on that subject, and it appeared that the greatest benefit for numismatics would result from such a transfer, even if, unfortunately, old historical traditions locating this Mint cabinet in the city of Philadelphia would have to be upset. Accordingly, our Association went on record heartily favoring this transfer, and in consequence the collection is now housed in the National Museum, where it will be properly displayed under its own curator and where members of Congress may possibly inspect it and discover the advisability of increasing appropriations for the care and growth of this collection, an end which has been so very heartily desired and hoped for by our Association.

It is obviously most desirable that our organization be thoroughly perfected in every detail. I think we are on the right road, and, as I said before, one means to this end must be the establishment of new corporate members or, as an alternative, an invitation to already existing local bodies to join us as corporate members. In that way our efficiency will spread over a greater territory.

A second step in the direction of the perfection of our organization must be the appointment of a large number of District Secretaries, who must be interested in their work and through whom the work of your officers can be better centralized and coordinated. I am particularly glad to note that at this convention we have eight District Secretaries present, and I hope that when they return to their homes they will be imbued with the spirit which will arouse them to their very best and greatest efforts in behalf of our Association.

There is one numismatic thought which at this time perhaps we should realize. Formerly, I think the study of numismatics consisted chiefly in what has been called "pure numismatics," the study of the details of the coinage itself, and more particularly and par excellence, the study of ancient coins. There has, fortunately, sprung up the study of the wider aspects of numismatics, called "applied numismatics," and with it not only a study of the more modern coinages but also of things somewhat distantly related to the coinage of the realm, but whose study, at the same time, conveys a clear insight into the social, political and economic conditions of the respective countries. It is the study of monetary systems, and with it numismatic specimens in the line of paper money, tokens, medals, decorations and similar objects. They are all closely related to the subject of numismatics, and in my opinion, are quite as valuable and significant as the study of the classic coins and the mechanical details of the coinages. There is one duty which, in my opinion, devolves upon all good numismatists. Today there are advocated many nostrums which are to bring us economic salvation and which take as the basis of our currency systems other objects than the old-fashioned medium of exchange in the shape of the precious metals of gold and silver. In our numismatic studies we have always found that the most prosperous times are those when full-value coins of gold and silver were current, and that prosperity was absent when the people resorted to baser substitutes of one shape or another. Therefore, it is incumbent upon us, as numismatists, who know the good of a sound, precious-metal currency and the evils of a debased, inferior and substitute medium of exchange, to at all times advocate the maintenance of a sound currency system.

I think, ladies and gentlemen, that is about all I have to say today, but before closing, I want to take this opportunity, in behalf of our Association, to thank all the officers for the very good and efficient and enthusiastic work which they have accomplished during the past year.

Announcements were then made requesting members to register and regarding the afternoon's social program. The meeting adjourned for the official photograph and until 10 o'clock, Standard time, Tuesday.

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## SECOND SESSION, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28.

The meeting was called to order at 10 A. M.

President Wormser—I think as the first order of business we want to give a thought to those of our members who during the past year have passed on. As the record is handed me by our Secretary they are:

Martin Anderson, Greenwood, B. C., Canada.  
 Hanson Criswell, Tiffin, Ohio.  
 C. E. Morrill, Elburn, Ill.  
 Fred McKean, Washington, D. C.  
 J. A. Olmstead, Elmira, N. Y.  
 Chas. D. Perry, Scotland, Conn.  
 Paul Wegeforth, Coronado, Cal.  
 John McBean, Lancaster, Ont., Canada.  
 F. J. Loer, Chicago, Ill.  
 H. O. Mann, Denver, Col.  
 Dr. Horatio R. Storer, Newport, R. I.  
 Crispulo Zamora, Philippine Islands.  
 George H. Peters, Connellsville, Pa.  
 Clarence S. Bement, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Dr. William Stephen Disbrow, Newark, N. J.  
 Joseph Hollands Hooper, Baltimore, Md.  
 Adolph Haagensohn, Oakland, California.  
 William Vogelsang, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

I will ask you to rise in memory of those who have left us. (The members rose.) We can now proceed with the regular order of business. There are a number of messages which I would like to read—expressions of good will, and regrets because they could not be with us at this Convention. Here is a telegram which was received:

"Please convey to the Convention my sincere regrets. I find at the last minute that I will be unable to be with you this year.

"FOSTER LARDNER."

Another telegram was received from two of our friends whose absence I am sure we all greatly regret, as they have been faithful attendants at our conventions, but last year, as well as this, have found it impossible to attend:

"Again we are deprived of the pleasure of attending your Convention this year and enjoying the hospitality of Montreal collectors, also the companionship of you all. It is a sorry disappointment, but our hearts are with you in love and best wishes for a happy and profitable session.

"MR. AND MRS. JUDSON BRENNER."

President Wormser—Is there any action you wish me to take on these communications? Some one has suggested that we might send a reply to Mr. and Mrs. Brenner. I think it would be in order to receive these messages and incorporate them in the proceedings.

It was regularly moved and seconded that these messages be received and incorporated in the convention proceedings. Carried.

President Wormser—I have a nice little surprise for you. I have a letter from one of our foreign members—a recent new member, who, however, seems very enthusiastic on the subject of the A. N. A.—which I have much pleasure in reading to you.

"Mr. Moritz Wormser, 95 Fifth Avenue, New York, U. S. A.:

"Dear Sir—A week ago, just when starting for a journey abroad, I permitted myself to send you, for the account of the A. N. A., a silver specimen of the plaque of Hon. J. deLagerberg, which was struck by me this year. There are only five specimens stamped in silver, and this is No. 3. I beg you to add it to the collection of the A. N. A. at the occasion of the annual meeting of our Association and to extend my best wishes for the A. N. A. and all members of it.

"Prague, August 7, 1923.

BERTA HOLMBERG."

It was regularly moved and seconded that the letter be acknowledged, with thanks, by the Secretary, and that the specimen donated be placed in charge of the Curator, and that it, together with the letter, be placed on display as a convention exhibit. Carried.

President Wormser—There are some committees from whom we have not yet heard on their last year's activities. Mr. Bauer, you are a member of



the Committee on Assistance to the Curator. Is there anything you would like to say to the Convention?

Mr. Bauer—Mr. Chairman, I cannot report very much. Several months ago I received your letter appointing Mr. Gillette and myself on the committee to look after the A. N. A. collection and install any specimens donated in the Rochester Municipal Museum. Up to the present time there has not been much sent in; donations from members to form any considerable collection have not been in evidence. The gentlemen present, I hope, will open their hearts a little, and if they have any duplicates will send them on and we will take care of the installation. The place where they are housed is fireproof, it has burglar alarms and all the necessary safeguards, so that the collection has a good home. All we need is the collection.

President Wormser—I think that is, indeed, a very good report. We need the collection, and it is up to the members to help us.

Mr. Bauer—I want to add, Mr. President, that I have been very lax myself in contributing.

President Wormser—Any motion in connection with this?

Mr. Bauer—What I had in mind is, perhaps some member is specializing on a certain series and has some part of his collection that he has lost interest in. If we could get donations of small collections of that kind it would mean a great deal more than getting an odd specimen here and there.

President Wormser—The suggestion is a very good one, and I am glad we are getting it on record, for when reading the convention proceedings it will bring it home to any member who is not present here to-day. We have with us, as chairman of our Special Publicity Committee, Mr. Zerbe, who I am going to ask to say a few words to us.

Mr. Zerbe—During the past year it has been my pleasure to have the name of the chairman of the Publicity Committee. When the President approached me and asked me to take the chairmanship of the committee I tried to explain to him that I was not wholly fitted for the position, inasmuch as I was not permanently situated, and that I believed if we had a chairman who enjoyed the work and had plenty of leisure and was permanently situated, wherein he could not only produce by his own efforts, but obtain from the public press of the country that which was good reading matter and which carried numismatic flavor with it, it would be in the interest of our Association. If a chairman was permanently situated I am satisfied we could get a good deal more publicity than we do at the present time. I doubt if the committee the past year has been more productive than any committee we have ever had. During the early part of the year I issued an appeal for greater publicity. What the development of that situation has been I cannot answer, because I have had no direct evidence of it."

President Wormser—I think Mr. Zerbe's report should be accepted, with thanks, and, if you so desire, the recommendation could be taken up later under the heading of new business.

It was regularly moved and seconded that Mr. Zerbe's report be received and his recommendation taken up under "new business." Carried.

President Wormser—I wish to mention that words of greeting were received from the following: Messrs. Chas. B. Turrill, J. deLagerberg, C. O. Herz, S. H. Hamer, Luther B. Tuthill, A. H. Yoder, M. Sorensen, Henry Chapman. (Some of these letters were read to the Convention.) Has anyone else received messages that should be presented here?

Mr. Markus—I received a communication from Mr. Wurtzbach, in which he states that he regrets exceedingly that, owing to business reasons, he is unable to be present. I also received similar communications from Messrs. Waldo C. Moore, B. H. Saxton, of Sioux City, Iowa; Dr. Henderson, Mr. Burmeister, Lyman H. Low, Mr. Wheeler and Henry Chapman.

President Wormser—I think it is now in order to hear a word from the chairman of the Committee on Papers to be Read at the Convention.

Mr. Markus—Are you ready to have the papers read?

President Wormser—I think it would be first in order for you to tell us what papers you have.

Mr. Markus—I have received papers from A. H. Yoder, a professor in the University of North Dakota, entitled "Numismatics in School and College"; one from Waldo C. Moore, entitled "Autography Chat"; one from C. H. Fisher, Cleveland, Ohio, entitled "Collector or Accumulator"; one from George C. Arnold, Providence, R. I., entitled "American Colonials"; one



from Charles B. Turrill, of San Francisco, Cal., setting forth a collection of data on numismatic material. We will also have something from Mr. Zerbe, and last and not least, one from your humble servant, entitled "Inquiry Department Notes."

President Wormser—I think, perhaps, Mr. Markus, being familiar with the papers you have, you may wish to recommend also when we are to take them up.

Mr. Markus—I would like to state that we will have some remarks by S. Hudson Chapman also. It is up to the convention to read these papers when there is a lull in the business proceedings or at the discretion of the President.

President Wormser—We should take some action on the report of the Committee on Papers. Shall we make it a special order of business for 11.15 to read the first paper which Mr. Markus at that time will recommend?

It was regularly moved and seconded that the report of the Committee on Papers be accepted and that the reading of the first paper, at Mr. Markus' discretion, be made a special order of business at 11.15. Carried.

President Wormser—There is one communication that has come to us that I briefly referred to yesterday in my talk, and I consider it a communication of the utmost importance. I want to bring it before the convention as early as possible. It is a paper received from the United States National Museum. It has the official sanction of the Secretary of the institution, and was written by Mr. Theodore T. Belote, one of our members, Curator of History of the United States National Museum. It is entitled

#### **The National Numismatic Collection.**

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: The present paper, prepared at the request of the President of the American Numismatic Association, has been planned with three objects in view. The first of these is to acquaint the membership of the Association with the present status of the national numismatic collection which has been established by the union in the United States National Museum of the collection formerly exhibited in the Philadelphia Mint with the numismatic collection already in the possession of the Museum. The second aim has been to mention very briefly some of the problems connected with the future development of the collection. And, finally, this statement is intended to convey a greeting from the present custodian of the collection to the American Numismatic Association, an organization of which he has the honor to be a member, and to assure the Association of the appreciation of the authorities of the National Museum of the spirit of cooperation already manifested by the Association in this epoch-making numismatic undertaking and of the hope of that institution that this spirit of cooperation may continue between the Association and the Museum for the promotion of the science of numismatics in general and the development of the national numismatic collection in particular.

It seems desirable to say at the outset that the recent transfer of the numismatic collection formerly shown in the United States Mint in Philadelphia from the care of the Treasury Department to that of the Smithsonian Institution should mark an important epoch in the development of the science of numismatics in the United States. The opportunity is thus presented for the installation, care and expansion of this vitally important collection in a manner consonant with its tremendous interest to all American numismatists, to the public at large, and to the patrons of science and art in every portion of the world. The question at once arises, how can these very desirable results be achieved and why those who are deeply interested in this particular collection have special grounds for gratification at the change recently effected in the location of the collection? In a word the answer may be given to the effect that the change has supplied the necessary machinery for accomplishing the results suggested above. Involved in a more specific and extended explanation of the conditions favoring this end is a consideration of the work already accomplished by the Smithsonian Institution along numismatic lines; the character of the installation which has been planned for the gigantic collection now in its care; the policy to be adopted concerning the future expansion of the collection, and its administration for the advantage of that large section of the American public interested in the science of numismatics.



The advancement of the science of numismatics has been one of the functions of the United States National Museum since the establishment of the Division of History of that institution in 1881. The work of that division from its inception included the acquisition and display of numismatic materials. The beginnings in this connection, as beginnings nearly always are, were small. Numismatic materials then, as now, were highly prized by their individual owners and comparatively few of these saw fit to entrust their beloved collections to the care of a Government museum for the benefit of the public at large. Materials of this character were, however, added from year to year until a very creditable showing along this line was possible. In many cases collections of such matter were lent to the institution for temporary exhibition purposes only. This condition caused considerable fluctuation in the size of the collection, and these changes were particularly noticeable so far as the coin materials were concerned. The collection of medals grew more slowly, but was more permanent in character because it consisted largely of donations, and not of loans. The materials of both types, however, continued to increase, and particularly in recent years the additions to the National Museum collections of this type have been of notable size and importance. Principal among these may be mentioned the British Museum collection of electrotypes of ancient coins, the George B. Glover collection of Chinese coins, the Henry Adams collection of commemorative medals, the Robert Hewitt collection of medallic Lincolniana, the collection of military and naval medals and decorations received by the Museum from the United States War and Navy Departments, the collection of original gold and silver medals of award for scientific and other services deposited in the Museum by their individual recipients, and a large number of miscellaneous medals and decorations from various sources. The numismatic material of this character increased until the addition of an exceptionally large quantity of matter of this type, as the result of the activities of the Museum in connection with the World War, placed the institution in possession of a really notable and well-balanced collection of medals and decorations representing the United States and European countries. The coin feature of the collection still remained in an unsatisfactory condition, so far as the number and fineness of the specimens were concerned. This condition, however, did not apply in the case of the Japanese and Chinese coins. These two types were exceedingly well represented by the Glover collection already mentioned and by the various contributions to the series by patrons of the Museum interested in work of this character. The collection of European coins, while large and representative, was confined to the cheaper varieties in merely fair condition. The Museum collection seemed destined to be largely confined to medals and decorations, so far as an aggregation of fine ancient, mediaeval, modern European and United States coins was concerned.

This lack in the national numismatic collection was, however, destined to be supplied by a means already very familiar to those who have been interested in the development of the National Museum collections, namely by transfer from another department of the Government of materials which, as the property of the nation as a whole, seemed more properly in the care of the Smithsonian Institution, where they could be quite as well cared for and more generally adapted to the use of the general public than in the possession of the department by which they were then held. Collections of very great intrinsic and scientific value and notable popular interest have in this manner been acquired from time to time by the Smithsonian Institution for exhibition in the National Museum, and nearly all the Government departments have thus contributed to the growth of the National Museum collections. In 1883 the Department of the Interior transferred to the Museum a very large collection of material suitable for the purposes of the institution. The War Department and the Navy Department, perhaps more frequently than any of the other departments, have assisted the Museum work in this manner. In 1912 the Postoffice Department transferred to the Museum the care of the immense collection of United States and foreign postage stamps formerly in the charge of that department. Thus in 1923 the transfer to the Smithsonian of the numismatic collection formerly shown in the United States Mint in Philadelphia seemed a very appropriate action on the part of the Treasury Department, particularly in view of the closing of the Mint to visitors, a measure which precluded the further



exhibition of the collection to the public in that location. The addition of this coin material to the National Museum collection of medals and decorations will enable the Institution to install in an appropriate manner a numismatic exhibit of world importance, comparable to the collection already in the possession of the foreign government museums and in every way worthy of the great nation to which it belongs.

The present installation of this collection in the United States National Museum, which has only just begun and which will not be completed for several weeks to come, may be regarded as purely temporary in character, yet it has many advantages in connection with the plans for the future development of the collection. The collection will be located in the northwest hall of the Arts and Industries Building of the National Museum, which is situated immediately east of the original Smithsonian Building, in the Smithsonian Park, at the intersection of Ninth and B streets S. W., Washington, D. C. The hall in which the collection will be contained is 88 feet long and 50 feet wide, and is located on the front of the building immediately to the right of the main entrance, which is on the north side. This exhibition hall is lighted on the north side by seven large windows, and on the south side a row of powerful electric lights will afford ample opportunity for securing as much light as is desirable in the latter location. With a view to giving the collection as appropriate an installation as possible within a short time after its transfer to the Smithsonian, the Museum authorities accepted the transfer from the Treasury Department of the cases in which the collection was originally contained in the Mint in Philadelphia. These cases are exceptionally beautiful and substantial, and of course are more suitable for the installation of the collection than any which could have been supplied by the Museum on short notice. They consist of five units, four corner cases and a double-faced circular case about 23 feet in diameter, which in the Mint stood in the center of the rotunda, with one of the remaining cases in each corner. These cases were originally designed for the identical space which they occupied in the Mint, and in that location constituted an exceptionally artistic and serviceable means of exhibiting the collection. In setting them up in the National Museum certain changes were necessary in order to secure a harmonious and serviceable arrangement of the various units in accordance with the space available, which consists of the hall described above, and in order to unite them advantageously. The hall is rectangular in shape, extending east and west, with an entrance 8 feet wide 14 feet south of the north wall on the east end, and a similar entrance beginning at the south end of the west wall. The installation of the Mint cases in this space offered a number of mechanical difficulties which have been solved in a very satisfactory manner from every point of view. Corner cases have been installed in the northeast and the northwest corner of the hall and the two remaining corner cases have been installed back to back in the central portion of the wall space intervening between these two corners. This arrangement creates two alcoves 14 feet deep by 40 feet long, in which will be installed flat-top numismatic cases of such a design as not to obscure the view of the main aisle of the handsome wall cases secured from the Mint located in the background. These two alcoves occupy the most prominent space in the entire hall, located as they are immediately north of the main aisle extending the entire length of the hall.

The installation of the circular case in a rectangular hall, the main aisle of which was not located in the center of the hall, offered a serious problem in museum methods. This has been satisfactorily solved by the installation of the circular case as a unit in the center of the space to the south of the aisle, with the entrance to the interior of the circle facing the two corner cases, which have been united on the north side of the aisle. This arrangement renders the circular case the central attraction on the south side of the hall, allows visitors to the collection easy ingress and egress to both the interior and the exterior sides of the circle, and affords ample lighting facilities to all sides of this exhibition unit. The entire arrangement will be harmonious and serviceable. The circular case, surrounded by a suitable sized aisle, will occupy a space about 30 feet square. This leaves a space on the east about 30 square feet, and on the west about 20 by 30 feet. These two locations are at present occupied by standard-sized museum floor cases containing a collection of antiquarian objects and other similar



materials relating to the historical collections of the National Museum, but these spaces will later be available for cases containing numismatic materials. Between the ends of the corner cases to the north of the aisle two spaces of 18 feet each are available for the future construction of wall cases of the same type as the corner cases received from the Mint. These spaces are now occupied by radiators and a single museum standard wall case of narrow depth available for the exhibition of medals and decorations. In addition to the favorable interior conditions noted above, the hall in question is one of the most prominently located and best guarded in the Arts and Industries Building of the National Museum. It is therefore practically impossible for any visitors to this building to leave without having seen the national numismatic collection. I have attempted to give a somewhat detailed description of the future location of the collection with a view to showing the desire of the authorities of the National Museum to install the collection as adequately as possible within a brief space of time and to indicate the opportunity for expansion. The exact description of the location of the collection may also prove of service to visitors to the Museum interested in numismatics who are not familiar with the ground plan and general location of the Arts and Industries Building.

Having described the plan for the installation of the various types of cases containing the collections, I presume just a word concerning the arrangement of the various classes of material in the cases will be of interest. The arrangement in the Mint was, as you probably all remember, a most admirable one under the circumstances. One corner case was devoted to the United States coins; a second to the coins of Mexico, Central and South America; a third to ancient coins, and the fourth to Oriental coins. The exterior sections of the central case were devoted to mediaeval and modern European coins, and the interior sections were filled with medals. This arrangement was a most artistic and serviceable one. The change in the location of the various units in the National Museum renders certain changes in the original arrangement essential. The corner cases, beginning with the west side of the north wall, will be devoted to the following units: The first of these will contain Greek and Roman coins; the second the coins of the German Roman Empire and modern Germany; the third the coins of Mexico, Central and South America; and the fourth the coins of the United States. The portion of the circular case nearest the main aisle will be devoted to the exhibition of the mediaeval and modern coins of European countries other than Germany, and the remaining part of this case, which is less prominently placed, will be devoted to the coins of the Orient. This arrangement allows the most prominent location to those collections of the greatest value and interest to the average numismatist and museum visitor. The United States coins will be the exhibit nearest the main entrance to the hall. The entire collection from the Mint will thus have been installed in the cases received from the Treasury Department. The floor space in the alcoves created by the present arrangement of the Mint cases will be occupied by flat-top cases containing numismatic materials belonging to the original Museum collection, as will also the wall cases occupying the space between the corner cases and the space on either side of the circular case.

The science of numismatics is not at present represented in the National Museum by an independent curatorship. The tremendous growth of the numismatic materials in the Museum within the past 10 years, culminating in the transfer of the Mint collection to the Smithsonian Institution, renders the establishment of such a curatorship an absolute necessity if the care and expansion of this magnificent aggregation of numismatic materials are to receive the attention commensurate with the importance of this collection to the patrons of art and science in the United States. The mere physical care of the collection is a task of no mean proportions. To this must be added the work of properly recording the individual specimens, indexing them for the use of the visitor, publishing catalogues of special sections of the collection, and preparing papers on numismatic subjects based upon the materials contained in the collection; last and by no means least, expanding the collection in all of its essential features, and neglecting no opportunity to increase the various types of materials of which it is composed by securing donations, purchases, or loans. To accomplish all these functions in a proper manner will entail infinite labor, and whoever undertakes the fulfillment of these duties, to be successful, must be a person of



broad general culture; he must possess a scientific knowledge of the whole field of numismatics, be skilled in museum methods, and, most important of all, thoroughly in love with his work and capable of demonstrating its value to the public. It is to be hoped that the National Museum may in due time be enabled to secure the services of such an individual. The problem of securing trained workers along scientific lines in the Government service has always been a difficult one, but the passage of the Reclassification Act by the last Congress would seem to have solved the problem to some degree by providing a reasonable salary for work of this character in the future.

It seems almost needless to say that the cooperation of the American Numismatic Association with the National Museum in the work of advancing the development of the national numismatic collection is greatly desired on the part of the Institution. Any suggestion which the Association may wish to make in this connection will be gladly received and seriously considered. The Museum desires to advance the science of numismatics in the United States in every possible way through the instrumentality of the collection now in its care. The Institution fully appreciates the tremendous influence in this connection wielded by the Association and desires to cooperate with the Association as an organization and with the officers and members of the Association as individuals in this great work of so much importance not only to the section of the public interested in numismatics but to all patrons of the arts and sciences throughout the world. The Museum appreciates the past cooperation of the Association in this connection and trusts that the future work of the Museum in this regard may be advanced in a corresponding manner by the same means.

The limits of the present paper do not allow me to make even an attempt to discuss the various scientific problems connected with the future care, expansion, and adaptation of the national numismatic collection to the needs of the public in its new location. These problems are many, and I am looking forward to progress in connection with a solution of them with a great deal of interest and enthusiasm. At present I am particularly interested in improving the collection by the installation of individual printed labels for each specimen, which will prove an invaluable aid to the average museum visitor. A collection of paper currency will, I believe, add to the interest of the present collection, and cases have been provided in the museum scheme for such an exhibition. Another possible improvement is the installation of a series of cases for the purpose of temporary exhibitions of special materials of great current interest. This is an important feature of the work which will receive due attention. The present general classification and the arrangement of the collection, while very satisfactory, is susceptible of still further improvement, and changes in this connection will be made from time to time. The question as to just what classes of material in the collection are most worthy of expansion and the development of which will most increase the value of the collection to the public as a whole is a very important one for future consideration. As already stated, the publication work of the custodian of the collection will constitute a most essential portion of his duties. Nothing can add more to the value of such a collection from the Museum point of view than the publication of suitable catalogues of special exhibits and of special portions of the permanent exhibition and storage series. Another work of grave importance in this same connection will be that of preparing papers on the general subject of numismatics and of maintaining a thoroughly up-to-date and well-furnished numismatic library. I merely mention these matters in passing to show that their consideration will be taken up as soon as the installation of the collection has been completed. It seems almost needless to say that none of these proposed undertakings can be achieved within a short period of time. Their successful accomplishment will be a work of months and even years, but it may interest the Association to know that the present custodian of the collection is thoroughly conscious of their importance and has in view specific plans for their accomplishment.

It is impossible to close this very brief and unsatisfactory statement concerning the present status of the national numismatic collection without referring to the splendid work accomplished in this connection by the former curator, Dr. T. L. Comperette, who devoted so many years to the care and the development of the numismatic materials recently received by the National Museum from the Treasury Department. I sincerely trust that



the future workers in this field will be as capable and conscientious as was he and that the results of their labors will be equally satisfying to the American numismatic public.

I thank you Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, for your kind attention.

President Wormser—Gentlemen, you have heard what I consider an epoch-making communication. What is your pleasure in regard to it?

Mr. Chapman—This certainly has been a very lucid and able statement of the status of the national numismatic collection, and a clear outline of the many problems connected with the future development of it. It is evident from the prominent position in which the numismatic collection has been placed in the Smithsonian Institution that its importance is appreciated, and it will afford great opportunity for the instruction, study and pleasure of the public, or the pleasure of those who can appreciate the historical importance of the objects. He outlines a large program of the arrangement of the collection, its development, etc. He does this very ably, and I have great confidence in its development under the superior control of such a mind. It will be important for them to obtain, as a Curator, a man thoroughly versed in the coinages of the world—not only in one series, but having a broad view of the whole numismatic field—so that he may develop it in its proper proportions. It affords a great opportunity for the expansion of the collection, and I hope that we may be able to have the value of it recognized by our Congress and that sufficient appropriations will be made for its increase and for its care. I have studied lighting in every museum in Europe, and I may say that the proper lighting of such a collection is, indeed, a great problem. It would seem to me most important that we should have a separate room built for the purpose, in order to secure the proper light, as I have found, in studying coins and photographing them, that the proper angle of illumination is exceedingly important. I would express my highest appreciation to the writer for his able and deep study of the matter, and move that we accept and express our appreciation of his important, lucid, and evidently deeply concerned report of the transfer of the collection to the National Museum.

President Wormser—It has been regularly moved and seconded that we accept, with an expression of deep appreciation, the very lucid and extensive report of Mr. Belote, the Curator of the National Museum. Carried. If I may be allowed a suggestion, Mr. Chapman, would it not be well to refer it to the Committee on Resolutions for suitable action? The report will be referred to the Resolutions Committee for suitable official action by the convention. Any further discussion?

Mr. Chapman—I suggest that the members give all the assistance in their power toward the development of the collection.

President Wormser—That is up to the Resolutions Committee. Mr. Markus will now have the floor for the reading of the paper which he has selected.

President Wormser—It has been regularly moved and seconded that the Secretary read the register of the members attending last year's meeting, as well as that of ten years ago, after the reading of these papers, at 11.40. Any discussion? Carried.

President Wormser—Mr. Markus, you have the floor.

Mr. Markus—Mr. President, I would like to call on George C. Arnold, of Providence, R. I., to read a paper on "American Colonial Coins." (Mr. Arnold's paper will be published later.)

Mr. Markus—Mr. President, I will now read a paper entitled "Numismatics in School and College," by Albert Henry Yoder, of the University of North Dakota. (Mr. Yoder's paper is printed elsewhere in this issue.)

President Wormser—I am sure we have all listened with great interest to this paper by Mr. Yoder. It contains some very fruitful recommendations. I think it would be in order to refer its recommendations to the Resolutions Committee, unless you wish to dispose of it otherwise. What is your pleasure in the matter? It has been regularly moved and seconded that the paper be accepted, with thanks, and the recommendations contained therein referred to the Resolutions Committee. Carried.

Mr. Zerbe—The paper just read relates to a subject with which I am more or less familiar, that is, the educational value of our subject before the common schools of the country, and also the question of solicitation for

a greater knowledge of money. The question is frequently presented to me "What book could we get that would give us the desired information—a book that is not influenced or written from a commercial viewpoint?" We want something that is a text book, and in anticipation of the probability of our organization having more funds for publication purposes, I think the suggestions given above could be brought about by an annual publication. I do not believe a travelling exhibit would be practical, but I do believe that we could prepare, or issue, an illustrated publication showing the United States coins. The common text books of the country cannot be so illustrated, if I am correctly informed. This illustrated publication would convey as much information to the student as the actual coins. I believe the time is coming when we can take that subject up seriously. What publication do we have to-day that covers American coinage that is information and is accurate?

Mr. Sears—I do not think there is any.

President Wormser—If I may be permitted to say a word, I think you are overlooking the fact that the American Numismatic Society has published a very valuable book on the subject. Any further discussion? I think it is in order, then, to refer it to the Resolutions Committee. That is the motion before our convention—to accept this paper and refer it to the Committee on Resolutions. Perhaps the Resolutions Committee may afterwards think it worth while to appoint a special committee on this subject.

It was regularly moved and seconded to accept this paper and refer it to the Committee on Resolutions. Carried.

President Wormser—We will now have the reading of the register of last year's meeting, and that of ten years ago.

(Register read by the General Secretary.)

President Wormser—It occurs to me that possibly there was a different rule observed in those days. From one remark our Secretary made, at last year's convention I think visitors also registered. I believe the Secretary should take note of the visitors at the convention to-day so that none may be shown who are not members. The special order of business at 12 o'clock is the closing of nominations, so I want to take this opportunity to call for final nominations. The Secretary will please read the nominations now before us. Perhaps the Secretary will also read, under "Election of Officers," Article 4, Section 2, so that you may all be familiar with the constitution as to nominations.

(Portions of constitution read by the Secretary.)

President Wormser—You have heard this provision. My reason for having it read is that the Committee on Credentials called to my attention the fact that some of the proxies had voted for members who are not in nomination. As to such votes for any particular office, we shall have to rule that they are not correct not valid. The Chairman of the Committee on Nominations is not here, but Mr. Boyer is here, and I would ask him to kindly read to us the nominations that have been actually received.

(Nominations read by Mr. Boyer.)

President Wormser—Mr. Duffield, do you know of any others?

Mr. Duffield—No, sir.

President Wormser—I now call for any additional nominations for any office, in accordance with the provisions of our constitution and by-laws.

Mr. Duffield—Would it not be proper to ask for additional nominations for each office? For instance, starting with President?

It was regularly moved and seconded that nominations for President be closed. Carried.

It was regularly moved and seconded that nominations for First Vice-President be closed. Carried.

It was regularly moved and seconded that nominations for all officers be closed. Carried.

President Wormser—Now I will call for the report of the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. Swanson—Your Committee on Credentials announces that proxy representation is as follows:



## Report of Committee on Proxy Representation.

|                        |    |                        |     |
|------------------------|----|------------------------|-----|
| George H. Blake .....  | 8  | Elmer S. Sears .....   | 6   |
| S. H. Chapman .....    | 3  | E. E. Shepardson ..... | 2   |
| F. G. Duffield .....   | 9  | F. H. Shumway .....    | 10  |
| Reinhold Faelten ..... | 2  | H. A. Sternberg .....  | 6   |
| Chas. H. Fisher .....  | 2  | J. M. Swanson .....    | 209 |
| Julius Gutttag .....   | 16 | Harry T. Wilson .....  | 1   |
| Charles Markus .....   | 11 | Moritz Wormser .....   | 13  |
| M. Marcuson .....      | 12 | H. H. Yawger .....     | 3   |
| R. W. McLachlan .....  | 1  | Farran Zerbe .....     | 5   |
| John E. Morse .....    | 12 |                        |     |
| A. H. Plumb .....      | 4  | Total .....            | 342 |
| L. A. Renaud .....     |    |                        |     |

President Wormser—You have heard the report. I want to say that these are the votes which these members hold in addition to their own votes. What is your pleasure in the matter?

It was regularly moved and seconded that the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted. Carried.

President Wormser—Before you leave the meeting I wish to make an announcement which I have been requested to make by Mr. Gravel. Would you care to take up any new business now? There are five or six more papers. I would like to hear a motion as to what business you would like to proceed with.

It was regularly moved and seconded that we proceed with the further reading of papers. Carried.

Mr. Markus—I would like to call on Mr. Fisher, of Cleveland, Ohio, whose subject will be "Collector or Accumulator."

Mr. Fisher—At the start I wish to correct the impression that I am furnishing the paper. My privilege in the matter is simply to read it. The paper, while brief, was prepared by the Western Reserve Numismatic Club, and the credit, if any credit is due, belongs not to my humble self but to the Western Reserve Numismatic Club. (This paper will be published later.)

Mr. Fisher—I might add that I believe the A. N. A. has been in existence some 25 or 30 years. I am sorry to note that there are so few numismatic clubs in existence in the country. After 30 years of apparent organization, I believe that my two hands could count all of the clubs that I have heard of. A proper way, to my mind, to develop this study or science would be to form more clubs. You can get in any village or town two people and make a crowd. I told you the other night how the Western Reserve Numismatic Club came to life—a little thing—and today we boast 25 members. I am also sorry to note that there are very few papers prepared by clubs or individuals. Some years ago there were more. The club which I represent is picking out a member and asking him to write on some subject, whether he knows anything about it or not. I have found that if you pick out somebody who knows nothing at all of that subject, he is going to make a research, and when he gets through he has learned and the rest of us have profited by his study in the matter. To my mind, that is one of the ways we can develop collectors and raise them from the rank of accumulator to collector. Gentlemen, I thank you.

Mr. Markus—I would like to state that the difficulties are insurmountable in requesting men to write papers.

President Wormser—I quite corroborate what Mr. Markus says on this subject. I also would like to say, in reference to Mr. Fisher's paper and for his information, that we have at times tried very hard to start other coin clubs, and we are generally met with the same answer—that we cannot get the crowd together. I have thrown the hint to Denver; I have thrown it to Detroit, and I have thrown it to Washington. It is a very difficult thing to start. What is your pleasure in regard to Mr. Fisher's paper? Do you wish to accept it, or do you wish to refer it to the Resolutions Committee? Possibly you wish to appoint a special committee to take charge of this work. I will say that the President at all times tries to pick out localities where there are men gathered to organize clubs. I will also say that Cleveland is indeed fortunate in having men like Mr. Fisher and Mr. Marcuson to push a club, and that is probably the secret of the success of the Western Reserve Club. It is the men behind the clubs that make them a success.

Mr. Sears—What do you know about the Springfield Club?

President Wormser—I notice the absence of their reports.

Mr. Morse—I would like to report that the Springfield Coin Club is being kept alive by five members who live out of town and by two or three members who live in Springfield. We think, perhaps, we will be able to organize a club in Northampton.

President Wormser—What is your pleasure in disposing of this paper? Do you wish to accept it or refer it to the Resolutions Committee?

Mr. Markus—I would like to include all papers in the resolution.

President Wormser—It has been regularly moved and seconded that this very able paper of Mr. Fisher and the Western Reserve Numismatic Club be accepted, with thanks, and published in *THE NUMISMATIST*. Carried.

Mr. Duffield—In the report of the Chairman of the Board of Governors yesterday he recommended that the dues be increased to \$1 a year, and that the subscription to *THE NUMISMATIST* be increased to \$2 a year. I would suggest that we make it a special order of business tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to consider that matter.

President Wormser—It has been regularly moved and seconded that we make the recommendation to increase the dues and the subscription to *THE NUMISMATIST*, which has emanated from the Chairman of the Board of Governors, a special order of business at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Carried.

President Wormser—We shall now proceed with a further paper.

Mr. Markus—Mr. President, I would like to read a paper by Charles B. Turrill. The subject is "Let's Not Forget Things Near Home." (Mr. Turrill's paper will be published later.)

President Wormser—What is your pleasure in regard to this paper, gentlemen, that Mr. Turrill, all the way from San Francisco, has offered? A splendid paper, I must say, and a very valuable addition to our general illumination on the subject.

President Wormser—It has been regularly moved and seconded that Mr. Turrill's paper be accepted and published in *THE NUMISMATIST*. Carried.

Mr. Markus—I would like to make the same motion regarding the paper read by Mr. Arnold.

President Wormser—It has been regularly moved and seconded that Mr. George C. Arnold's paper be accepted and published in *THE NUMISMATIST*, with thanks. Carried.

President Wormser—I wish to call to your attention the fact that the election of officers will take place at noon tomorrow. That means that the voting, as you know, is done by ballot, and your ballots must be properly filled out. There are eight candidates from whom you have to choose four for the Board of Governors. You want to be particularly careful as to whom you want on the Board of Governors, so as to give a fair expression of everybody's desires. If names are filled in that are not in nomination, they cannot be counted. You have the right to fill in other names in place of those that would not otherwise be counted, because your ballot gives you right of substitution where candidates are not in nomination. All ballots, between now and 12 o'clock tomorrow, will have to be handed to the Committee on Elections, of which Mr. Gravel is Chairman, and he will be assisted by Mr. Thorson, Mr. Marcuson, Mr. S. Hudson Chapman and Mr. Morse. Mr. Morse will be assistant chairman of that committee. Anybody who has not a blank ballot will please apply for one. I would ask whether the Auditing Committee is ready. Mr. Marcuson, for the Auditing Committee on the Secretary's and Treasurer's reports, will report.

Mr. Marcuson—The committee reports that they have examined the records of the Secretary and Treasurer and found them correct.

President Wormser—What is your pleasure in regard to the report. It has been regularly moved and seconded that the report be accepted and spread upon the minutes. Carried.

A motion was made that we adjourn until 10 o'clock tomorrow. Motion carried.

### THIRD SESSION, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29.

The meeting was called to order at 9.30 A. M.

President Wormser—Gentlemen, as the first order of business, I think we



might continue with the reading of papers. What have you, Mr. Markus, that you wish to present?

Mr. Markus—There are three, and perhaps four, more.

President Wormser—Mr. Markus, chairman of the Committee on Papers, has the floor.

Mr. Markus—Mr. President, I have a paper written by Waldo C. Moore, entitled "Autography Chat," which I will have pleasure in reading. (Mr. Moore's paper will be published later.)

President Wormser—You have all heard this paper read. What is your pleasure?

Mr. Guttag—I move that Mr. Moore's paper be received, with thanks, and published in *THE NUMISMATIST*.

President Wormser—It has been regularly moved and seconded that this paper be accepted, with thanks, and published in *THE NUMISMATIST*. Carried.

Mr. Markus—Mr. President, I present to your kind attention Mr. W. H. DeShon, who will speak to you for a few moments.

#### Mr. DeShon's Address.

Mr. DeShon—Mr. President and Members of the American Numismatic Association: Mr. Markus, of the Committee on Papers, wrote me in May last, asking if I would read a paper for this meeting in Montreal. I told him I did not think it would do very much good for me to go up there and tell those experts anything, but there are a few reminiscences of something like 60 years that may be of interest. I have here quite a large document which I was prepared to read, but will merely refer to it occasionally.

I have been connected with the newspaper business in Utica for 50 years, without losing a week, and have written a good deal about coins. I am supposed to be an authority in Utica, so in writing this paper I thought I would serve a double purpose—one would be to incidentally present a few statements to the convention, and another, to write a historical article for my paper on the Utica collections.

The first Utica known to history was a Phoenician colony in Africa, which was founded in 1101 B. C., about 20 miles northwest of what three centuries later became known as Carthage. The two cities were generally allies, but Utica, jealous of its neighbor, sometimes acted independently. In the third Punic War, for instance, it made a separate peace with Rome and reaped the fruits of the destruction of the now much larger city of Carthage, becoming the emporium of Roman trade and the capital of the province until Carthage was rebuilt by Caesar in 44 B. C. The name Utica is probably Phoenician, and is generally taken to stand for the "Old City," perhaps as distinguished from Carthage, the "New City." Roman Carthage had a bronze coinage that was insignificant. There were a few other towns which issued money bearing Roman legends. Utica, however, first had coins with Punic inscriptions, but in time these gave way to Roman legends.

How the Utica from which I hail came to be called after the ancient one just described is a somewhat interesting story. The original settlement on the site was called Fort Schuyler, from the name of a blockhouse which was erected during the French and Indian War. It was named in honor of Colonel Philip Schuyler, of the Revolution. During and subsequent to that war it went by the name of Old Fort Schuyler, to distinguish it from another fortress erected at Rome, though that had been christened, and was therefore more correctly called, Fort Stanwix. Settlement began in 1786. By 1796 the settlers had come to realize the need of a more formal civil organization, and they also aspired to have their place recognized by a name that should be more distinctive and more easy to speak than the accidental one it had thus far borne. The story goes that a meeting of residents was held to consider the question of incorporating the settlement as a village. They got together in the public room of Baggs Tavern, a hostelry that had been erected on a site near the Mohawk River ford in 1794. This is the year, you will recall, that the mint people in Philadelphia, after coining a few silver dollars, half dollars and half dimes, and some half cents, appear to have devoted their entire attention to constructing dies from which to strike cents.

A number of names for the village having been proposed without anyone getting the approval of a majority, the Baggs Tavern meeting resolved to



select the name of the prospective village by lot. Each person present deposited in a hat the name of his preference, written on a slip of paper. There were thirteen slips. The name first drawn was to be the accepted one. It proved to be the name Utica. It had been deposited by Erastus Clark, a graduate of Dartmouth, who, after admission to the bar, went to Clinton, N. Y., where he began practice in 1791. He located in Utica in 1797. He was a man of learning, outside of the law, which accounts for his interest in ancient history. After the village of Utica was incorporated, in 1805, he was president several times. Along with Alexander Hamilton and others he was a charter trustee of Hamilton College, which was founded in 1812, succeeding the Hamilton Oneida Academy, the cornerstone of which was laid in 1794—that eventful numismatic year again, you will observe.

It is of interest to note here that a modern Carthage is only about four times as far from modern Utica as the ancient cities were apart, and that in between is Castorland, the home of the Castorland cent. The geological formation of Utica is about as varied as you will find in any other part of the world, so geologists inform me; naturally, therefore, the earliest collectors were those of geological formations. The best collection, I believe, was in the Hamilton College library, and from time to time it led to other collections.

The most noted coin collector of Utica was Samuel W. Chubbuck. He was a native of Vermont, and came to the city about 1845 and established a shop for the manufacture of telegraph instruments. He is said to have made the first one. Be that as it may, he materially assisted Morse in making practical his discovery. One of his inventions was that by which the paper on the reel—the first method of recording—could be used 40 times by shifting the line of puncture. The circuit closer attachment to the key and the famous “pony” sounder also were invented by him.

When the manufacture of telegraph instruments was extended to a larger field Chubbuck ceased to be actively engaged in the work. He moved his place to Hotel street, where for a considerable number of years he conducted a veritable “Old Curiosity Shop.” In it were all sorts of curios, some of them the handiwork of famous makers. He himself was a violin player of considerable proficiency, and his favorite recreation was to sit alone at night in his shop and fill it with sweet harmony.

Chubbuck was an indefatigable collector of coins. His particular quest was for United States copper cents and half cents. He had friends who were continually picking up specimens of these coins for him. One of these, who travelled around the country extensively, told me that on one occasion he came home with a box of considerable size, which was filled with copper cents. Chubbuck was thus able to assemble many almost complete sets. His premier set consisted of uncirculated pieces of all varieties known at that time. He once caused a dispute among some collectors by showing what was apparently an 1815 cent. Eventually it transpired that he had very skillfully flopped over to the right side the top of a 3 in an 1813 date.

Chubbuck issued a store card the conspicuous feature of which was the Morse telegraph alphabet. During the Civil War he also issued paper currency of the denominations of 1, 2 and 3 cents, the latter also showing the Morse alphabet. Because of the scarcity of small change, these notes continued in circulation for a considerable time after all larger denominations had given way to the Federal fractional currency.

At one time Chubbuck's collection was estimated to be worth \$30,000, even at the comparatively low coin prices then prevailing. Because of the impairment of his faculties by advancing years, he grew careless in showing his coins and some valuable ones disappeared. The collection was therefore sold at auction. There is a catalogue extant, I understand, but I have never seen it, so I can only guess that the sale was about sixty years ago.

A collector of prominence was John Kelly, for a time proprietor of Baggs Hotel. He assembled a large and varied assortment of all sorts of curios. His collection of coins was particularly notable for its American issues, which included many varieties of the colonials, the minor United States pieces, half dollars, and a considerable number of rare gold pieces, many of them in proof or uncirculated. Most of his coins were privately disposed of by him; but after his death, in Oswego, several years ago, some of his curios were sold at auction.



A noted collector in Utica was Dr. Matthias Cook, a well-known German physician. His first hobby was fancy pigeons, and then he switched off to butterflies. He was collecting the insects when a reunion of the Army of the Cumberland was being held in Utica. Among many distinguished visitors was President Grant. He was the guest of Senator Conkling. The Utica Maennerchor, of which Dr. Cook was a member, serenaded the President and were invited in. Just as they had finished singing another song, the doctor suddenly grabbed a newspaper, rushed behind the lace curtains of a window and began thrashing them frantically. The Maennerchor thought he surely had gone crazy, when he emerged, shouting, "I got him! I got him!" Got what, doctor?" said Senator Conkling, laughingly. The doctor held up a big moth, through which he had stuck a pin, and explained, "Here is a very rare lepidoptera; it is seldom seen north of North Carolina. How it got here I know not."

Dr. Cook next took up stamps and succeeded in making a fine collection, which eventually he sold to Arthur Hind. Since then, I need hardly remind you, Hind has continued to buy stamps without regard to cost, with the result that Utica now boasts of having the finest collection in the world. He took them over to the exhibition in London last summer, and he had them insured for \$1,000,000.

Another collector that might be mentioned is Dr. Charles D. Walcott, now Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.

Dr. William L. Ralph, a native of Utica, made one of the finest collections of eggs of North American birds known to oologists. He presented it to the Smithsonian Institution, with which he became connected.

Another was Henry C. Albright, who assembled a very fine collection of Indian arrow and spear heads, which finally landed in a museum in the old Pan-American grounds in Buffalo.

Utica, after its incorporation as a village in 1805, gradually turned out a number of eminent men. Among them was Horatio Seymour, twice Governor of the State of New York and in 1868 Democratic candidate for President; James S. Sherman, Vice-President, and Roscoe Conkling and Francis Kernan, who had the rare distinction of being United States Senators hailing from the same city at the same time.

I may say that I began my career as a numismatist in 1856, the year of the rare eagle cent, but I did not start with that coin; in fact, I never saw a specimen until many years afterward. I was living in Leonardsville, N. Y., at the time, and a groceryman there gave me a small pocket book in which was a big copper cent. I preserved both with great care for some time, but one day I lost this, my first collection, somewhere in the woods.

In 1857 I went to live in a little Welsh hamlet, twenty-odd miles from Utica. There was always a scarcity of money there, trading being largely by barter, and at this particular period the times were exceptionally hard because of the severe financial panic throughout the country. Some idea of the tightness of money is gained from a note I have preserved. It is on a small piece of paper and promises to pay, one year from date, with interest of 7 per cent., the sum of 50 cents. A man named Ellis Ellis, representing a Whitesboro, N. Y., factory, passed through the settlement one winter's day with a load of tubs and pails. He gave me the only thing resembling money I had seen in some time. It was a penny token of Upper Canada, bearing the design of St. George and the dragon. I kept it and studied it for a considerable time, but finally gave it to the local groceryman for two candy Jackson balls that, in barter, would have cost two eggs.

My people moved to Whitesboro and, of course, I disposed of my collection, but started in again. There was a Dr. Smith who presented me with a half dollar, which I carried around. It was dated 1837, and I began to add coppers to that, and so on. But I discovered that that half dollar he gave me was a counterfeit; it had been made of German silver in a mold and then given a silver coating. Owing to shrinking of the metal in cooling, it had a slightly smaller diameter than that of the genuine coin. But it evidently had circulated extensively. I have the piece yet, because of an interesting thing about it. The obverse is that of 1837 all right; but the reverse is that of 1838, reading "Half Dollar" instead of "Fifty Cents." In this connection I may state that a 1785 half dollar given me by another friend also turned out to be a counterfeit, well executed. It seems hardly likely that so odd a date should have been put on a piece intended for circu-



lation, and the coin was probably made for sale, as a rarity. In other words, it was what Brother Markus would characterize as one of "the pit-falls a young collector should avoid."

I might also mention that I have some Civil War tokens, one of which bears the inscription "I. O. U. One Cent." In arranging the tokens one day I happened to lay this coin next to one bearing the legend "Now and Forever." I keep them in that order, because the combined legends pretty fairly express the redemption uncertainty connected with many of these tokens.

The collection that I have, as I said, is reserved largely for newspaper work, but in view of my coming to visit this Convention I was looking over some of them, and one that I particularly noticed was a Canadian token showing a ship flying the American flag; a Rebellion Sou; a Starr & Shannon Halifax token struck on an American cent; the Queen's crown five-cent piece of 1902; and the first issues of the Ottawa Mint that omitted the "D. G." An American statesman once said of President Grover Cleveland: "I love him for the enemies he has made." To paraphrase this famous utterance, I may say of these particular Canadian coins: "I love them for the blunders they have made."

The "D. G." omission was similar to that of "In God We Trust" from some of the American gold coins during the Roosevelt administration. When the President was asked to restore the motto he pointed out that so many legends had been placed on the coins that they were inartistic. He observed, furthermore, that morals could not be either inculcated or exemplified by coins, because they circulated in bad as well as good places. But this motto, which first appeared on the modest two-cent piece, went back on the gold pieces.

There is a lot more that could be told, but I must not trespass on your time any longer. Of course, this article is written largely for historical purposes, and I have quoted incidents which really occurred.

An interesting piece I have is the counterfeit of a cent of the late nineties. It was given to me by a United States District Attorney, who got it from the Secret Service men. It is made of bronze and has been struck from a die. The only detectable difference between it and a genuine cent is that just one leaf of the wreath is lacking. It has been in my cabinet by the side of a genuine cent of the same date, and now appears to be really in the better condition.

I tried to get a counterfeit silver dollar of 1884. There was a counterfeit silver dollar issued when silver was fairly low. The alloy was exactly the same as the genuine, the dies were good, and they were so perfect that they escaped detection, and it was only when they found out that it contained 1/10 of a grain more silver than the genuine that the fraud was discovered.

With these few remarks I will close, and possibly I may send to some of my trusted friends a copy of this paper when I get it printed.

President Wormser—Gentlemen, you have heard Mr. DeShon's address. What is your pleasure in the matter?

Mr. Markus—I move that the paper be accepted and take the course that the other papers have.

President Wormser—It has been regularly moved and seconded that Mr. DeShon's remarks be accepted, with thanks, and published in THE NUMISMATIST. Carried.

President Wormser—Now, gentlemen, I think I shall, first of all, entertain a motion on the subject of an increase in dues. Mr. Yawger, are you ready to make a motion on that subject?

Mr. Yawger—I make a motion that the dues be increased from 50 cents to \$1 per year. Would it not be preferable to put it in the form of an amendment?

President Wormser—I want to take this opportunity of calling your attention to a fact which you may possibly may not know, and that is, that the very fine excursion which we all enjoyed yesterday afternoon to Mount Royal, and the entertainment that we received, was at the invitation of the City of Montreal. While waiting for a few moments I also want to say something in connection with the election. At 11.30 we shall take a recess to give you all an opportunity to fill out your ballots. You will have to fill



out not only your own ballot but also the proxies you hold that were not filled out before. And I shall also entertain a motion at that time that, inasmuch as there are only single nominations for all the officers, except the Board of Governors, we cast a unanimous ballot in favor of their election. Simply say "All officers."

President Wormser—Are you ready, Mr. Yawger?

Mr. Yawger—I make a motion that we amend the by-laws as follows: Article 1, Section 1, be changed to \$1 per year in place of 50 cents; Article 1, Section 2, to read: "No entrance fee shall be charged"; Article 6, Section 4, that the subscription price of the official paper shall be \$2 per year, payable in advance.

President Wormser—Does anybody second that motion? It has been regularly moved and seconded that we make the following changes in the by-laws: Article 1, Section 1, to read as follows: "The dues of this Association shall be \$1 a year, payable to the General Secretary, in advance, on January 1st of each year. Members admitted during the first six months of the year shall pay the full amount of yearly dues. Members admitted during the last six months of the year shall pay only 50c." Section 2 to read: "No entrance fee shall be required." Article 6, Section 4, to read: "The subscription price of the official paper shall be \$2 a year, payable in advance." Those are the changes and that is the motion. Now, gentlemen, I think the first thing to consider is whether you want to discuss the motion as a whole or whether you want to discuss each amendment separately. There are three propositions: Proposition No. 1 is that we increase the dues; proposition No. 2 is that we drop the entrance fee; proposition No. 3 is that we increase the subscription price of THE NUMISMATIST.

Mr. Markus—In view of the fact that the time is limited, I move that the subjects be discussed as a whole.

President Wormser—It has been regularly moved and seconded, that the subjects be discussed as a whole. Carried. The discussion is open.

Mr. Sears—I think this is a bit confusing. Do I understand that the proposition in a simple form is to increase the total payment to the Association \$1 a year? In place of \$2.00 that we are paying now, we will have to pay \$3.00, all told?

President Wormser—Yes, sir.

Mr. Sears—It seems to me if they all understand that, they can grasp the situation more intelligently.

President Wormser—I want to say this in explanation: You are probably used to paying \$2 every year, and for some reason the subscription price is something different from your membership.

Mr. Duffield—The Federal law states that an organization cannot compel its members to subscribe to an official publication, and they will not accept the magazine as second-class matter unless the dues are made separate from the subscription. In order to get the benefit of the second-class rate we must keep them separate.

President Wormser—If we call this the publication of our Association and each member got it free, it would take it out of second-class. How much do you figure that you are now paying for postage?

Mr. Duffield—The difference would be about \$15 or \$20 an issue—1c for every 2 ounces.

President Wormser—Mr. Duffield, how many subscribers have you now that are not members?

Mr. Duffield—The number constantly varies. About 175.

President Wormser—I think we have the information pretty clear now what the dollar and cents idea of the thing is. We may now discuss the motion as offered. My idea is that as long as we are getting the increase, it may be more advisable to consider the proposition of making the magazine our own publication, which would go free to members. We could have a subscription at the same price as the membership. That would be an entirely different way of getting at the same thing, and I think is a better idea, and if we want to handle it along that line it might be advisable to refer the matter to a committee, and we could go on record that it is the desire of our convention to increase the present dues and subscription, and then the Board of Governors could pass it as a by-law during the year. I am just showing you the way.

Mr. Duffield—I do not think we could get second-class rates on a free publication, and the subscription price must be the same to everybody.



Mr. Arnold—In view of the fact that you cannot get those rates, why not leave the matter and the by-laws as they are now, but substitute \$1 for 50 cents, and \$2 in place of \$1.50?

President Wormser—In other words, pass the motion?

Mr. Sears—Mr. President, am I right in supposing that the prime reason for this proposition is to increase revenue?

President Wormser—Yes, to get in return proper remuneration for what we are giving.

Mr. Sears—I think this is one of the principal things for this Association to consider: If we are running this Association so close that we do not know whether we will come out whole or not, that is the one thing to consider. If you are going to have a live Association you must have money to run it, and this can be done by increasing the dues. It seems to me that there ought to be no question about it. If it had been recommended by the Board of Governors and they find they need the money to run the Association, we ought to accept that recommendation and vote to increase the dues, as they propose.

Mr. Boyer—As a member of the Association I wish to state that I do not think we get very much for our money—that is, those who are unable to attend the conventions. We should have something during the year for the members, so that they will know that they are members of the American Numismatic Association. For instance, a man living out in Oregon, all during the year he may never hear a word from any member of the Association. He should get some kind of a letter or circular during the year, something in connection with the Association. From the officers of the Association he does not hear much, so he says "What good is my membership?" Those of us who are fortunate enough to be able to attend the conventions get our money's worth, and I feel that some effort should be made to make the other fellow feel that he is getting something for his.

President Wormser—In answer to Mr. Boyer's remarks I would like to say that some people are altruistically inclined, and others feel that they must derive benefit from an Association. It is the work which the Association is trying to do which increases and keeps up the value of their collections. If you drop work of this kind, and do not have organized effort, the chances are there would be a falling off in the number of collectors, and with every collector who drops off your collection is that much less valuable.

Mr. Swanson—Mr. President, Mr. Boyer's speech, I think, refers to the contents of THE NUMISMATIST more than to the present question. If something could be done to urge the officers of the Association to give the editor the sort of material that would make these men feel happier, I think a solution would be arrived at, but it in no way affects this question.

Mr. Zerbe—I think we would make a serious mistake if we would make a membership compulsory. I have in mind some readers of the magazine whom we could not get as members, and I believe to make any change in the present status would be a mistake. I am greatly in favor of the proposed increase, and feel that if a member does not think well enough of the Association to continue as a \$3 man, the chances are he would not continue as a \$2 man.

President Wormser—I want to say that we cannot compel a man to become a member along the alternative that I suggested. A man could subscribe to the magazine at the same price as the membership would cost, and if he wants to become a member, all right. The question has been called for. Any discussion on that? Gentlemen, we will have a three minute adjournment.

(Recess.)

President Wormser—The meeting will come to order again. You have all heard the motion substituting certain provisions for certain clauses in our by-laws. It is not necessary to read them over again. All those in favor of passing the resolution as read will please signify in the usual manner. Carried.

President Wormser—There is one point that should have been touched. We had better have a supplementary resolution that this is to go into effect on January 1st. Do you pass that as an amendment to this resolution? It is regularly moved and seconded that these provisions as to dues and subscriptions go into effect January 1st, 1924. Carried.

Mr. Gutttag—For a great many years the members of our Association



have been visiting various cities to see the exhibitions of coins made by certain members, and while some of these exhibits are exceedingly meritorious, we have not, up to the present time, shown our appreciation to those who have been exhibiting from year to year. It has occurred to me that it would be a splendid idea to issue a silver medal to the party having the best exhibit at a convention, as a mark of our appreciation; a bronze medal for the one having the best arrangement, and another bronze medal of a different color for the best article appearing in *THE NUMISMATIST* by one of the A. N. A. members, this award to include the papers read at each annual convention, and in that way possibly increase the number of articles now being contributed to our magazine. In presenting this I believe that disinterested members of the Association should be the judges of the various members who are to receive these medals. Of course, we all know that the funds of the A. N. A. are so low that it cannot really afford to issue the medals, but I thought that by asking contributions from various members, say for just one year, we could issue 25 silver medals and 50 of the bronze, and these would last for a period of 25 years. The only change we would have to make would be the reverse side, the award and the date. I know it is a new proposition for us, but I do not think it is original. I happened to read in one of the newspapers regarding the way other organizations of a similar character were issuing medals, and as we are an organization which, to a certain extent, should issue medals, which we have never done heretofore, I believe that it is about time something of this kind was started.

President Wormser—I think Mr. Guttag's suggestion is a very excellent one. It is one that he has been working on, with the Chairman of the Board of Governors and the President, during the past year. We thought a matter of this kind had better come from the convention. If you wish to formulate this in some sort of a motion, it is in order. My suggestion in the matter would be that we entertain a motion to have a committee of three appointed to look into the matter of prizes and to busy themselves with opening subscription lists, and set out the rules under which these prizes would be awarded. I would like to entertain a motion to that effect.

Mr. Sears—Mr. President, I do not wish to throw cold water on this, but you will remember that some time ago we had a long discussion, and it finally ended in these bronze medals with bars. It seemed to us at that time that every member would be anxious to obtain one, but I think, if the Secretary will give his experience, he does not sell as many as he used to. I do not think they make any money on them. If this plan is adopted I believe a committee of five would do more than a committee of three. There is much to be worked out; you must have rules for award, etc., and there will be much detail. I think the idea is an excellent one and I would like to see it go through. It might stimulate our exhibits. Each year they are from practically the same people. I think there ought to be a committee appointed—enough men—who will think all those details over before anything is decided upon.

President Wormser—I would suggest that we declare a five-minute recess and have Mr. Guttag, Mr. Blake and Mr. Zerbe get together and frame a resolution, and we will then get something definite on the record.

(Five-minute recess declared.)

President Wormser—The meeting will now come to order. I understand the Auditing Committee on *THE NUMISMATIST* is ready. The report of the Auditing Committee on the Business Manager's report—Mr. Fisher.

Mr. Fisher—The Committee reports that the books have been audited and found correct. It might be interesting to know that \$1,157.90 was received for subscriptions from members of the A. N. A., and \$289.82 was received for subscriptions from non-members of the Association.

Mr. Swanson—I move that the report of the Auditing Committee be accepted as read and placed on file.

It was regularly moved and seconded that the report of the Auditing Committee be accepted and placed on file. Carried.

President Wormser—Mr. Markus, will you tell us something more in behalf of the Committee on Papers?

Mr. Markus—It is customary for persons presenting papers to read their own communications. We have a very interesting communication, "Some Notes on German Emergency Money or War Tokens," by R. W. McLachlan.



Mr. McLachlan does not feel inclined to read it, so I would like to extend the usual courtesy to the paper and have it published in *THE NUMISMATIST*, the same as the rest of the papers, and it will get the required and desired publication for an important paper like this.

Mr. Swanson—I move that we express our deep appreciation for Mr. McLachlan's interest and extend to him the thanks of the Association for his paper, and that it be published in *THE NUMISMATIST*. I move that we express thanks to Mr. McLachlan by rising.

(Everybody rose.)

President Wormser—We do, indeed, deeply appreciate Mr. McLachlan's interest. Mr. Markus is now going to say a few words.

Mr. Markus—I have kept this paper till the last, because it is the least, but I beg your indulgence. The subject is

#### Inquiry Department Notes.

When the A. N. A. at its Convention in New York City last year saw fit in its infinite wisdom to establish an "Inquiry Department" it appointed me its head. The editor of *THE NUMISMATIST*, in his "What the Spotlight Revealed," commented thereon as follows: "Perhaps Markus does not fully realize what he is up against, but that can well be left to the future. We predict a very busy as well as interesting year for Mr. Markus." Verily, the editor is a prophet of great honor in his own country and I take off my hat to him.

The answering of so many letters has been of very great interest to me, because the holding of an A. N. A. convention in any large city does more than stimulate interest among collectors. It brings forth hoards of coins and paper money that have not seen the light of day for many years, treasures that are seemingly of inestimable value to their possessors, but of the most mediocre value to a true collector. They lionize their pitiful collections, flatter them, view them through rose-colored spectacles, and after I have completed my Conan-Doyle review of them and they become disillusioned regarding their value, they open their vials of wrath on me and pity my ignorance in judging coin values. Their criticisms vary from the sublime to the ridiculous.

One of the finest letters of thanks was received from a Commissioner of Immigration of one of the great powers who realized the pains I took to answer him correctly and after much research.

A contrasting letter was received from an old lady who sent me a list of her coins for which no dealer in this audience would pay her as much as five dollars. I very quietly informed her to that effect and she replied, "what I did not know about coins would fill a big book."

I immediately replied Amen! to that statement and admired her perspicuity. No doubt to this day she considers me an old three-ply, copper-riveted, reinforced, star-spangled jackass, and so on, ad libitum, *E pluribus unum*, now and forever, one and inseparable. The joke was on the old lady after all, for some two weeks later she offered to sell me her coins at my appraised value.

Regarding my experience, Sears would say "It is laughable"; Yawger, "Es ist lacherlich"; deLagerberg, "skratt-bart"; Blake, "dat is tau komisch"; Boyer, "c'est a rire"; and Wormser—but he wrote his answer in Czecho-Slovakia, and all I could make out of it sounded like "Sic semper tyrannis, Erin go bragh," or like propaganda.

I have answered 135 communications from all sections of our great country, after their writers had read accounts of our convention in the great metropolitan dailies, so you see we were well advertised everywhere.

I received a letter from a member who made 62 separate inquiries regarding coins, ranging in date from Chinese coins before the time of Christ to modern dates and covering every country under the sun! Needless to say I could not answer very many of his questions.

But I am egotistical in saying I answered every letter truthfully. I can hear some one remark, Where did you acquire so much knowledge to answer all of them. Let me whisper to you where I got my information, which I know to be thoroughly reliable. Commencing with the venerable dean of all the dealers who has been in the coin business for more than 50 years, down to the veriest tyro of today; men who have studied coins all their lives, men who have published scores of catalogs, including some of the finest collec-



tions of coins; monographs and books were consulted whose authors had spent years gleaning their knowledge and whose works are standard today and always will be. After consulting priced catalogs of many great and illustrious sales, who would not be able to answer an inquirer intelligently and correctly if he choose to dig up the information?

The net result of my labors to the A. N. A. has been the enrolling of three new members who might not otherwise have been obtained, and I consider myself amply repaid for my time, postage and labor.

I would earnestly recommend to this convention that the Inquiry Department be continued, provided some one will volunteer to do the work, furnish postage, stationery, and the labor entailed.

It has been a source of pleasure to me during the past year, but I hope some member will continue the work. May the "Good Spirit" be merciful to my successor.

Mr. Duffield—I would like to make a motion that Mr. Markus be reappointed for another year.

President Wormser—It has been regularly moved and seconded that Mr. Markus' paper be received, with thanks, for publication in *THE NUMISMATIST* and that he be reappointed as head of the Department of Inquiry. Carried.

Mr. Boyer—I think Mr. Markus should be reimbursed for stamps.

Mr. Markus—I wish to state that of the communications I received from all parts of the United States, not more than 2 per cent. enclosed stamps.

Mr. Beesley—I move that a rising vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Markus.

President Wormser—It has been moved that a rising vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Markus for his fine work. Carried.

Mr. Fisher—While you are waiting for your committee to report, may I be allowed to call to your attention the fact that on Saturday next Mr. deLagerberg celebrates his 74th anniversary. Would it not be fitting for the A. N. A. Convention to send him either a letter or telegram on Saturday?

Mr. Arnold—If Mr. Fisher will put that in the form of a motion I will be glad to second it.

President Wormser—It has been regularly moved and seconded that next Saturday, being Mr. deLagerberg's 74th birthday, the General Secretary be instructed to send a telegram of congratulations to him, on behalf of the Association. Carried.

President Wormser—The committee will now report.

Mr. Blake—My resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That we, the members of the American Numismatic Association, in convention assembled, do recommend that medals or other awards of merit be granted to such exhibitors at annual conventions and authors of papers read or specially prepared and published in our official paper; also be it

Resolved, That this matter be referred to the Board of Governors, with power to formulate rules and regulations concerning it, and that said Board be empowered to provide ways and means for the proper inauguration and perpetuation of it.

J. GUTTAG,  
GEORGE H. BLAKE,  
FARRAN ZERBE,  
Committee.

President Wormser—You have all heard the resolution. What is your pleasure in the matter? What discussion is there on the subject? In this resolution, as I take it, Mr. Blake leaves it all up to the Board of Governors. Is that the idea? It has been regularly moved and seconded that the resolution be accepted as read. Carried.

President Wormser—I think we have a few more papers. How about it, Mr. Markus?

Mr. Markus—We will be pleased to hear from Mr. Zerbe. (Mr. Zerbe's address will be published later.)

President Wormser—I will entertain a motion to thank Mr. Zerbe for his very useful and extremely interesting remarks. It has been regularly moved and seconded that a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Zerbe for his very able address. Carried. The election will be held at 12 o'clock. We will now have a twenty-five minute recess, or until 11:55.



11:55—President Wormser—The meeting will please come to order. You all know the Committee on Elections—Messrs. Morse, Gravel, Thorson, S. Hudson Chapman and Marcuson. Any ballot that you have not yet handed in, you will please hand in now. I declare the polls closed. I will entertain a motion, as I said before, that, in view of there being no other nominations, we will make the election for the offices of President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Librarian, General Secretary, Treasurer, and Chairman of the Board of Governors unanimous, and that the Secretary be empowered to cast one vote for their election.

Mr. Markus—I will make that motion, Mr. President.

President Wormser—The names of these officers are: President, Moritz Wormser; First Vice-President, Alden S. Boyer; Second Vice-President, Ludger Gravel; Librarian, E. D. Putnam; General Secretary, Harry T. Wilson; Treasurer, George H. Blake; Chairman Board of Governors, H. H. Yawger. It is regularly moved and seconded that the above-named officers be duly elected to hold office for the ensuing year. Carried.

President Wormser—Is there any further business that we can take care of now? Mr. Markus, have you any further papers?

Mr. Markus—I am pleased to say that they have been exhausted.

President Wormser—A motion is in order to call for the report of the Resolutions Committee at the beginning of the session tomorrow, at 10 o'clock. It has been regularly moved and seconded that as a special order of business the report of the Committee on Resolutions be set for 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Carried. That will be followed by whatever discussion may be necessary, and then we shall be ready for the report of the Committee on Elections. Any other business? I would like to read to you a letter which has been received from the Mayor of Detroit, the Secretary of the Detroit Board of Commerce, and the Secretary-Treasurer of the Detroit Convention and Tourists' Bureau, inviting us to hold our next Convention in their city. I think a discussion as to where next year's Convention should be held might be in order. I want to remind you that the decision as to where it is to take place rests always with the Board of Governors; but it has been our custom to let the Convention go on record as to where we prefer to go and recommend that place to the Board of Governors. Any discussion?

Mr. Guttag—Mr. Chairman, as a rule we meet at the invitation of one of the local clubs, but this year we have no invitation from any section, and I thought possibly it would be well to meet in a small city where a larger public will come to see the exhibits than in the larger cities, where they have so many more attractions. Or, we possibly could go to a place where they formerly had a mint, such as Charlotte, N. C., or Dahlonga, Ga.

Mr. Bauer—Several of the members have been talking about Washington, D. C. Our national collection has been transferred there, and, of course, if we go to a city where there is no local club we would have a committee to provide our own entertainment. There is no city in the States that will undertake to measure up to the entertainment we have had here. We have been having cold chills for fear we would have to compete with this. You are always welcome at Rochester, but it occurred to me if we could go to Washington, and if they have their exhibit installed there, a great many people would like to go there to see the public buildings, etc. I would like to go on record, Mr. President, as favoring a city like Washington for our next convention.

Mr. Arnold—We have always enjoyed ourselves at Rochester; we have had two meetings there within the last ten years; there have been two, also, at New York City, and I think it would be nice if we could convene in a city where we have not been before, or for several years at least.

President Wormser—Any other points of view?

Mr. Guttag—The only reason I am not in favor of Washington is that I am afraid that by next year the exhibit will not be in proper shape. It will take at least two or three years to get it in proper shape.

President Wormser—Does the convention want to go on record as to what their choice is? There is nothing in the form of a motion before our body now.

Mr. Bauer—In order to bring the thing to a definite decision I will make a motion; but I would like to say a word first, and that is that we are not adverse to going to Detroit or Cleveland, only Detroit has no local club,



and Cleveland, as I understand it, would rather wait until they get a little better organized. I had those two things in mind when I suggested Washington, and I will make a motion that we hold our next Convention in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Duffield—I would like to say just a word. Within the past year I have had some correspondence with one of our members in Washington, relative to starting a local club in that city, and I think it is quite possible that by this time next year it will be organized. I would suggest that the Board of Governors make inquiries and, if feasible, select Washington for our next Convention.

Mr. Bauer—Inasmuch as the Board of Governors has the matter in hand for final decision, we might better make that motion as a recommendation.

President Wormser—It has been regularly moved and seconded that the Montreal Convention recommend to the Board of Governors to favorably consider Washington as the next convention city. Carried.

President Wormser—May I suggest, Mr. Bauer, that it might be advisable to go on record as to what time that meeting ought to be held?

President Wormser—Does anybody wish to bring up anything else?

Mr. Kohler—I am always on the lookout for new members, but many times I recommend the A. N. A., give them cards, etc., and some one else gets the credit.

Mr. Marcuson—I have even offered to pay part of the expenses to get new members, but you have no idea how hard it is to get them.

Mr. Gutttag—Regarding getting new members, I think the dealers could and should be of great help in that respect. I know that if a new collector starts in he generally goes to a dealer, and if they would mention the A. N. A. to the young collectors there is no doubt in my mind that we would get a great many more members. I realize that some dealers take an entirely different stand from what I do when I try to get members for this organization. They are afraid that if a collector finds out about the Association he will find out about the various dealers throughout the country. This may be true; but if you get one collector interested, he, without doubt, will try and have somebody else start a collection, and you will have two instead of one. Personally, I try to get a customer to join the A. N. A. before I sell him a coin. I tell him that it will do him more good.

Adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow (Thursday) morning.

#### FOURTH SESSION, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30.

The meeting was called to order at 10 A. M.

President Wormser—I will ask you to vote a suspension of our order of business which set 10 o'clock as the hour for the report of the Resolutions Committee, because the committee tells me it is not ready. Will somebody please move that we vote to suspend this special order of business; that we adjourn until eleven o'clock? It has been regularly moved and seconded that we suspend the special order of business and proceed with the regular order of business. Carried.

President Wormser—Is there any business that anyone wishes to bring before the Convention? I think we are ready for the report of the Committee on Election.

#### Report of Committee on Election.

Mr. Morse—The Committee on Elections proceeded to count the ballots, and in the meantime we were instructed to receive one ballot from the Secretary. He cast this ballot for the following officers; there were no other nominations.

President, Moritz Wormser, New York City.

First Vice-President, Alden S. Boyer, Chicago.

Second Vice-President, Ludger Gravel, Montreal.

Librarian, E. D. Putnam, Rochester.

General Secretary, Harry T. Wilson, Chicago.

Treasurer, George H. Blake, Jersey City, N. J.

Chairman Board of Governors, H. H. Yawger, Indiana, Pa.

The vote for members of the Board of Governors is as follows:



|                            |     |
|----------------------------|-----|
| Charles Markus . . . . .   | 297 |
| Elmer S. Sears . . . . .   | 226 |
| Chas. B. Turrill . . . . . | 194 |
| Julius Gutttag . . . . .   | 189 |
| G. A. Gillette . . . . .   | 179 |
| C. H. Fisher . . . . .     | 161 |
| Frank H. Shumway . . . . . | 127 |
| Carl Wurtzbach . . . . .   | 96  |

President Wormser—Gentlemen, you have heard the report of the Committee on Elections. I think it is in order to approve the report and declare these candidates as the officers of the Association for the ensuing year. Will somebody move that? It has been regularly moved and seconded to accept the report and to declare these candidates elected for the ensuing year. Carried.

President Wormser—Any further new business? I would like to have something brought up in regard to the life memberships.

Meeting adjourned until 11 o'clock.

11 A. M.—President Wormser—I will now call the meeting to order. I am extremely sorry to announce that the committee still fails to be ready with its report. Mr. Chapman, you were kind enough to say that you had some remarks to make. Would you be good enough to let us have them now?

Mr. Chapman—I am sorry, but I have left the papers at my hotel.

President Wormser—I believe that Mr. Chapman has some very interesting information for us, and I think, for purposes of record, that the newspaper article to which Mr. Chapman refers be incorporated in THE NUMISMATIST as part of our minutes, for publication.

President Wormser—I would like to have Mr. Blake address you on the subject of life memberships, but in his absence I shall talk myself. Mr. Blake has been in charge of a campaign to increase our life memberships, and at our conventions, I think, is an appropriate time for members to become life members. With the contemplated increase of dues and the absence of an increase in the price of life memberships, you are really gaining money. Mr. Blake has done some very fine work, and I am glad to report that four new names have been added on the honor roll of our life memberships. It is a matter of great gratification that Messrs. Thorson, Shumway, Boyer and Dr. Courteau have qualified as life members, and we would like to add a few more to our honor roll. I see in our midst one gentleman whom I had hoped to call on during the convention at an earlier stage, when I was reading reports from the District Secretaries. We have with us—I think as his first attendance at our conventions—our District Secretary from Nebraska—Mr. Thorson.

Mr. Thorson—You know my appointment as District Secretary was rather late. After receiving the appointment other matters came up that you will understand and that you know, and, of course, this has occupied my time pretty well, and I am sorry not to be able to report any progress out West. I am about the only numismatist in Omaha, Neb. I expect to gather up a few more, and probably by the next annual meeting I will have more to say as to the progress that I am making in my State. I will combine in this trip the pleasure of attending the convention and also the pleasure of a honeymoon. I have enjoyed immensely the entertainment received here, and am sorry to confess that this is the first convention I have attended. I regret exceedingly that I missed the others if they have been anything like this. I hope to be with you in the future. I thank you.

President Wormser—By way of these remarks, Mr. Thorson, I have a list here. The State of Nebraska has nine members, so there is a nucleus for a nice Nebraskan Numismatic Society.

Mr. Swanson—There is a movement on foot to make Mr. Thorson District Secretary for Kansas as well, although I cannot announce this officially.

President Wormser—I also have some information that may be interesting to you, Mr. Thorson. Mr. deLagerberg has written me that Omaha has recently received a collection. Why not try to get yourself appointed curator and see that it is properly displayed at least? This is what Mr. deLagerberg writes on the subject:



"I see that in Omaha they have in the public library, the Omaha Society of Fine Arts, which has formed the nucleus of a museum already planned that will certainly be an accomplished fact within three years. Among other materials on hand at present is a fine collection of coins, sufficiently complete to tell in themselves a history of the world. When I write Mr. Thorson I will ask him if he is aware of this. He may be curator for all I know."

Mr. Zerbe—The Omaha Museum has the celebrated Byron Reed collection with an original 1804 dollar. On my first visit there 10 or 12 years ago a lady was in charge, and she asked me where she might get some books giving information on the subject of money. I asked her if the museum had acquired the Byron Reed library. She informed me they had all Mr. Reed's books, and yet she was seeking information! There in the bookcase was an elegant numismatic library and she did not know it. I told her that she had everything she wanted.

President Wormser—I think that is good information for us to get, and I think the first step to take would be to get that museum as a corporate member.

Mr. Thorson—I am acquainted with the party in charge of the collection of fine arts. For Mr. Zerbe's information, I would say that I am acquainted with her quite well, but I regret that I have not gone over the collection. It is intact; none of it has been disposed of, and several things have been added. They are contemplating the construction of a new Arts Society Building, and probably the collection will be moved there. It will be a \$2,000,000 building, and if it comes to that we will form a numismatic club in connection with it. I will look into it and report.

Mr. Zerbe made some remarks expressing his great satisfaction at the election of Mr. Turrill to the Board of Governors as a representative of the Western members, and spoke not only of his delightful personality but also of his great numismatic achievements.

Mr. Arnold—Mr. President, the Committee on Resolutions is ready.

#### Report of the Committee on Resolutions.

It is the pleasure of your committee to report:

We heartily endorse the spirited and extraordinary work of our President, Mr. Moritz Wormser, who during the past year devoted so much of his time, his money and attention to further the work of the American Numismatic Association.

We desire to extend the hearty thanks and gratitude to the following who have contributed so largely to the success of our convention:

Messrs. Ludger Gravel, L. A. Renaud, James W. Fox, Victor Morin and R. D. Clark, members of the Committee on Arrangements.

The Hon. President, Officers and Members of the Montreal Antiquarian and Numismatic Society.

The Hon. M. Trepanier, acting Mayor of the City of Montreal.

The Hon. President and Directors of the Societe des Artisans Canadiens-Francais.

The Hon. Director M. Blanchette, of Fort de Chambly.

The Hon. President and Directors of Laval Golf Club.

The Hon. President and Members of the Harbor Commission.

The Hon. President and Directors of the Old Colony Club, the Club St. Denis and the Club Canadien.

We desire to direct attention to the unbounded public spirit exhibited not only by our hosts, the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal, but by our beloved fellow-member, Mr. R. W. McLachlan, in dedicating his magnificent collection to public use in this historic edifice.

We heartily concur in the proposition to enlarge our collection in charge of the Librarian in Rochester, and to that end invite all members of our Association to contribute liberally to its upbuilding.

In reference to the suggestion made during the Convention that our Association should sponsor some elementary publication on numismatics, your committee believes there is much merit in this suggestion and recommends that a committee of three or more be appointed to consider this matter and to take such action, in conjunction with the Board of Governors, as may be thought best.

The hearty thanks of this Association are extended to the following mem-



bers who have contributed valuable and interesting papers on various numismatic subjects: Messrs. George C. Arnold, W. H. DeShon, C. H. Fisher, Charles Markus, R. W. McLachlan, Waldo C. Moore, Chas. B. Turrill, A. H. Yoder, Farran Zerbe.

ALDEN SCOTT BOYER, Chairman;  
GEO. C. ARNOLD,  
ELMER S. SEARS,  
GEORGE H. BLAKE,  
B. MAX MEHL,

Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Swanson—We feel that many courtesies which have been extended to us by these clubs are not only courtesies from the clubs, but personal courtesies that have been shown us by Mr. Gravel, for it was really through him that we received all the kindnesses, and we cannot but feel that credit is due him primarily. With these corrections, I move that the report be adopted.

President Wormser—Any further discussion on these resolutions? The Chair would request the privilege of saying a few words. I think the Resolutions Committee has omitted the consideration of one very serious matter. I think it would be failing in the work of this convention entirely if this committee did not incorporate in its report some recognition of the letter which we received from the Custodian of the Smithsonian Institution, on which nothing has as yet been done. Am I right? Do you wish it referred to a special committee?

Mr. Swanson—I move that the special thanks and gratitude of this convention be extended to Mr. Belote, representing the National Museum, in Washington, D. C., for his interesting letter addressed to the Association. This to be an amendment to the resolution adopting the report of the Resolutions Committee.

Mr. Zerbe—Mr. President, of the many good things that we have had from our present administration, particularly our President, it has been the establishing of a working relation with our national Government. We have had a direct communication from Mr. Belote, and I think it would be well to qualify our appreciation of the establishment of that relation, if you would so word it that way. We want that relation to continue for the good of the collection. I think it is a very notable thing that we have established that relation.

President Wormser—I think it will be in order to accept the report of the Resolutions Committee, and I would like to entertain a motion to appoint a special committee to draw up some formal action in the proper manner. I think the proper thing to do is to refer it to a special committee. We have the record on Mr. Chapman's remarks, and the outcome was to refer it to the Resolutions Committee. I will entertain the motion now to have a special committee of three to combine this with a special resolution. If such a motion is made I will appoint Mr. Chapman as Chairman. Will somebody move that, please? It has been regularly moved and seconded that a special committee of three be appointed to draft a resolution in answer to Mr. Belote's letter. Carried. I will appoint Messrs. Chapman, Zerbe and Duffield as a committee of three.

President Wormser—While the committee is working on this I wish to take the opportunity of again thanking the members of the A. N. A. for the great honor you have conferred upon me in again electing me to the presidency. It certainly adds a great deal of enthusiasm to my work to feel that I have your earnest backing, and I am looking forward to the best possible efforts and the best possible results to be achieved during the coming year, with the aid of the new officers just elected. I want to thank the outgoing officers for their good work during the past year, and I want to congratulate the new officers upon their election. We look forward to good team work during the next year. On every occasion that I have made extemporaneous remarks there is always one subject that I have to revert to—the wonderful entertainment which we have received here in Montreal, and the one gentleman who, by his untiring efforts and his constant attendance upon our slightest wish, has made this entertainment so successful. Once more, and for the last official time, I want to thank Mr. Gravel for all the wonderful things he has done for us. When I say this I certainly do not



wish to slight the efforts of those who have so ably assisted Mr. Gravel. He has been the "gentleman in command of the army," all of whom have helped to make this convention, to my mind, a great success. While we are waiting for the committee, Mr. McLachlan, our dear friend whom we are glad to see with us, wishes me to announce that he still has on hand several souvenirs of Montreal, 1923.

Mrs. McLachlan—Mr. President, I feel that I would be sorry ever afterwards if I did not speak a word now. I want to thank you, Mr. President, and the officers and members of this Association, for your kindness to my husband. My daughter will be so pleased to learn that her father has received such courtesies at your hands, and on Mr. McLachlan's behalf I want to thank you all once more for your many kindnesses to him.

Mr. Swanson—It is in the form of a motion that the members of the A. N. A. express their special thanks to the newspapers of Montreal, both French and English, who have so ably written up our convention, given us wonderful pictures of the gatherings here, and have shown the same good fellowship as has been expressed by the committee in this city. I move that it be adopted.

President Wormser—It has been regularly moved and seconded that a vote of appreciation and thanks be extended to the press of the City of Montreal. Carried. Any further remarks? A motion to take a recess is in order, pending the return of the committee.

Recess.

President Wormser—The meeting is called to order. The special committee is ready to report.

Mr. Chapman—The Special Committee on Resolutions, on the communication from Mr. Belote, of the Smithsonian Institution, on the national collection, reports the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the American Numismatic Association desires to express its appreciation to Mr. Belote for his very lucid and able statement regarding the status of the national numismatic collection and his clear outline of the many problems connected with the future development of same; and we would further express our satisfaction that, judging from the prominent position in which the numismatic collection has been placed, its importance is appreciated, and that it will thus afford a great opportunity for the instruction, study and pleasure of the public, or the pleasure of those who can appreciate the historical importance of the objects."

President Wormser—It has been regularly moved and seconded that we adopt this resolution and communicate its contents to Mr. Belote. Carried.

President Wormser—I will now entertain a motion to adjourn until 1924. It has been regularly moved and seconded that we adjourn until 1924, at the call of the Board of Governors. Carried.

## MONTREAL'S HISTORIC STRUCTURE AND HOME OF TREASURES.

The convention sessions and exhibition of coins were held in the Chateau de Ramezay, the home of the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal. Its walls are covered with paintings, pictures, prints and documents, and there are also many objects, all relating to the early history of Canada. The McLachlan collection of coins, medals and tokens is a recent permanent addition to its many other attractions. The building was the point about which convention activities centered, and some details of it will be of interest to all members of the A. N. A. The following is taken from a printed history:

"Down on Notre Dame street, just opposite the imposing front of Montreal's City Hall or 'Hotel-de-Ville,' there is a plain old building that seems strangely out of place among the magnificent structures of the present day. It is clean in appearance, with its plain white walls and well-kept lawns. The visitor is at once impressed with it. He says, 'Surely this is not of our day.' He sees something that tells him that this is no common pile of wood and stone. He knows to a certainty that this rambling old place has a history—many histories in fact—even before he gets close enough to read the tablet that announces that this is the Chateau de Ramezay, official residence two centuries ago of Claude de Ramezay, one-time Governor of Montreal under the French régime, and a place that holds much of historical associa-



tion, much of the dignity of the days gone by, and the romance of the times when Montreal was a little mediaeval village, and the majestic St. Lawrence had not yet become one of the greatest arteries of the world's commerce.

"The Chateau de Ramezay—truly a name wherewith to conjure treasures of history from the sealed chests of the long past—truly a structure linked inseparably with the strenuous days of early life in Canada—what a wealth of romance is hidden in its walls! What tales those walls could tell if they would once speak after 200 years of silence!

"The Chateau was built in 1705 by Claude de Ramezay, the then French Governor of Montreal. De Ramezay, who held his office under warrant from the King of France, was appointed in 1703, and reigned as the King's representative until 1724. In those days the Governor of Montreal was not merely the representative of regal authority, but practically the administrator of the affairs of this end of the colony and the commander-in-chief of its forces. His powers were large and his jurisdiction extensive, for he practically controlled the country as far west as the Great Lakes.



The Chateau de Ramezay.

"One thing that impresses a visitor about the Chateau is the strength of its walls. Those old French men built to endure. The vaults are those of a mediaeval castle and built with the hard old Roman mortar. Even the second-story floor was of stone slabs, and many curious points of ancient building are shown. As originally built it contained about nineteen rooms, eight of which were evidently bed chambers. Those on the ground floor were used for social purposes. A gorgeous picture was presented on the occasion of a reception in the Chateau when the rooms were filled with gaily garbed men and women.

"In one of the vaults of the cellar, at the western end of the Chateau, is where Benjamin Franklin erected his printing press, in 1775. A card on the wall states that the press was erected under his assistant, Mesplet, during the occupation of the American army in 1775, when the Chateau was the headquarters of General Montgomery.

"Another interesting exhibit is a section of a wooden pipe used as one of



Montreal's water pipes from 1801 to 1815. Considering its age it is in astonishingly good condition. In the same vault is an old French caleche of great age and peculiar workmanship. Similar vehicles are still in possession of some of the old habitant families.

"The wine cellars in the Chateau are massive vaults, and one can easily imagine how, when the Chateau was the official residence of the Governor, they were kept well filled with fine old burgundies, ports, madeiras, clarets and the like. At the end of the wine vaults there is another dark vault, which might well have been a dungeon, as the only light in it comes from a small window, five inches in height cut through the seven-foot wall of solid masonry. It admits little or no light, and it requires no great stretch of imagination to picture some poor unfortunate wretch rotting his life away there in solitude and darkness, while above him all was light and warmth and gaiety. A fine gallery of old portraits and other antiquities and a large library are also in the building.

"There are thousands of other interesting things to be seen in the Chateau, with any number of historic associations and pretty tales woven about them."

## Numismatics in School and College.

By ALBERT HENRY YODER.

(A paper read at the Montreal Convention of the American Numismatic Association, August 25 to 30, 1923.)

Modern educational institutions, from the common schools to the universities, pride themselves upon the fact that they are preeminently useful to their students. Great effort is made by the school authorities to secure instructors who have established reputations for practical teaching and to set before their students utilitarian courses of study. So true is this that some of our older educators believe we are becoming too practical. Certainly, the modern child and student is expected to know a great many more facts than has ever been required in the past. The increasing complexity of civilization is held responsible for this change in the content of courses of study.

Also, there is a constant urge upon the part of people who believe they have some valuable bit of knowledge which should be included in the already complicated course of study. Many of these suggestions are of value and do become a part of the material of instruction, and such contributions are welcome. On the other hand, there are innumerable reformers, idealists, agitators and freaks who pester the school authorities with their trifling or absurd claims to attention. In a large way the choice of new material is probably wisely made.

The writer is about to make an additional suggestion and very much fears that the school people will place him in the latter class. His only hope is that most of the members of the audience which will hear this paper are as devoted to the subject under consideration as he, and that they will listen with some degree of approval to his plan.

In all our getting of knowledge, why not get some valuable information about our system of money? It is certainly as valuable as much that we are getting, and of more use than considerable of the instruction now in vogue. If we accept the prevalent idea that what adults should know must be taught to them when children, then there is sufficient reason to provide for the plan here outlined. The average person knows next to nothing of the history of our monetary system and not as much as he should know for his own protection about the money in current use. An illustration of this comes from an experience of some years ago. In those days schools were allowed to use fake money in the practice work of the commercial course. Some very attractive bills were used, one being a fairly well engraved \$3 greenback. In discussing the lack of knowledge of money among our business people, it was suggested that a test be made. A young man from the school was given one of the \$3 bills and sent to the leading grocery to buy a few items. He soon returned with the articles and the proper change. He was sent back at once with three good dollars and the request for the return of the bill. It was returned without question. Within the month the



same test was made again, this time upon the proprietor of the store and with the same results. And yet our Government never issued a \$3 bill! You may explain the instance by the fact that the grocer had no reason to suspect the money offered under these circumstances. However, the students were unknown to the people of the store.

Another illustration: In many of the issues of THE NUMISMATIST there are accounts of the raising of some of the Federal Reserve Bank notes. If people could be made to appreciate the fact that there is a picture or design on each of the bills of this series and that the \$5s have a Pilgrim scene at either end of the reverse side, that the \$10s have a similar design of a farm and a wharf scene, and that the \$1s have a flying eagle with a flag in its talons, there will be little chance for the skill of the pen artist. As a practical matter we can afford to give the time necessary to teach children to know our own money.

How many people would recognize a Lafayette dollar as an American coin of special value? The Isabella quarter would pass as a foreign piece, and the commemorative coins would be refused by most persons.

This history of our money is full of interest and could be presented to school children in a way to arouse their enthusiasm and give them information of unquestioned value. The struggle of the 13 new States to be a real, going national concern is full of experiment and adventure. Something of this should be taught in history and civics. Included in this instruction should be some account of the origin of our systems of money. Why was it, being largely English, that we took the Spanish milled dollar as the basis of our early paper money? Why did we not use the English pound, shilling, and pence? As a matter of fact, we used both. The English system was used almost entirely in the keeping of accounts, but in actual practice, the money which passed from hand to hand, in trade, was the money of the Spanish colonies which found its way into the new States.

We continued to accept the Spanish dollar at the postoffice until 1857. This dollar was divided into halves, quarters, eighths, and sixteenths, each having its appropriate silver coin. These coins were not, however, of equal value in the different States, for the reason that originally the English pound was rated at more than its real value in an effort to keep English money in the colonies. This gave rise to a variety of pounds. In Georgia, for example, the pound in silver contained 1547 grains; in Virginia and Massachusetts it contained 1289 grains; in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, 1031  $\frac{1}{4}$  grains, and in New York and North Carolina it was 996 grains. While there was very little English money in America, the use of the various pounds as a basis of calculation made the Spanish silver pieces of varying values in the different States. For example, in New England, 6 shillings, or 72 pence, was a dollar; in New York, 8 shillings, or 96 pence; in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, 7 shillings and 6 pence, or 90 pence, and in South Carolina and Georgia, 4 shillings and 8 pence, or 56 pence, made a dollar. The elimination of this confusion and the final adoption of the dollar, with its decimal parts, is as important as any other fact of that time. Before this audience it is not necessary to further illustrate the need of such instruction, and we, therefore, wish to recommend the teaching of reliable information concerning American money in the upper grades of the common schools and one year in an elective course in college. In order to carry out this plan there should be prepared by some officer of the American Numismatic Association, or a committee of its members, a small, carefully worded text book on money. It should be liberally illustrated and schools should be encouraged to provide small collections of historical current coins and bills for teaching purposes. It would not be possible to secure such collections for each school, but each city or county could be supplied. The exhibit should include American money mostly, with a small number of coins and bills of the countries with which we do our chief business.

It would be advisable to have some plan for interesting school officials. Besides a booklet explaining the plan, a collection of colonials, continentals, early bank notes, a few types of early silver and copper coins, some fractional currency, an early greenback, Confederates, trade tokens, political satirical tokens, substitutes for money, and a fairly good collection of current money of small denominations should be provided by the Association. Through THE NUMISMATIST this collection or collections should be sent to places where our members live and through them given publicity in the local papers. The writer will volunteer to prepare a circular letter and an out-



line of the one-hour course for colleges, but would be pleased to have any assistance the American Numismatic Association will give.

It must be remembered that it will require some effort on the part of the Association to put this plan over, but the results will justify any effort we make. This is a bare outline; no attempt at detail has been made. You will at once think of various plans to improve the suggestion. For example, it would be advisable in the text book to include some practical lessons in the making of change, in the care of money, in the use of checks, drafts, receipts, etc.

As an Association we ought to extend our activities to include the education of the children and youth of the land in the practical side of numismatics. May this brief paper start the movement.

### THE CONVENTION EXHIBITS.

The exhibits were not as large nor as comprehensive as at former conventions. Perhaps a feeling that there might be some difficulty with the customs officers in taking coins into or out of Canada prevented some of the members from the States from taking part in the exhibit. No trouble of this kind was reported, however. Several of the Canadian members made splendid exhibits, most of which were of specimens that are not usually seen at A. N. A. conventions. As a whole the display was a very good one and there were several cases holding especially meritorious exhibits. No estimate was made of the number of persons who viewed the exhibit, but there was at all times a constant stream of visitors.

A list of the exhibitors and a brief description of their exhibits follows:

GEORGE C. ARNOLD, Providence, R. I.—A collection of U. S. and foreign gold, silver and copper coins, featuring Canadian tokens. It included an English shilling having GOD WITH US on the obverse, an issue that was much commented on during the World War. Also a Martha Washington half disme, 1792, and an extremely fine Pine Tree shilling. Bronze medals of Admiral Perry for war of 1812, the Prince of Wales' visit to Canada in 1860, and several unusual medals and tokens of Lincoln. Also a drachm of Alexander the Great, B. C. 336.

GEORGE H. BLAKE, Jersey City, N. J.—No. 1 notes of \$1, \$5, \$10 and \$20 denomination of the 1862-63 legal-tender issue; complete set of six notes of \$1 denomination of 1875 legal-tender issue, including Series A, B, C, D and E, all with signatures of Allison and New; silver certificates of \$1 denomination bearing numbers 1, 10, 100, 1,000, 10,000, 100,000, 1,000,000, 10,000,000 and 100,000,000; first and last sheets of a series of silver certificates of \$1 denomination, consisting of Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 99,999,997, 99,999,998, 99,999,999 and 100,000,000. Also, 45 gold coins of \$5 size from 45 different countries.

P. O. TREMBLAY, Montreal, Canada—Mexican pilgrimage and religious medals; Joan of Arc medals.

GEO. J. BAUER, Rochester, N. Y.—Ancient gold, silver and copper coins.

CHAS. E. BELANGER, Montreal, Canada—Silver scudi from 1558 to 1870; a number of decorations and war medals; Papal medals, fifteenth century to date.

ALDEN S. BOYER, Chicago, Ill.—United States notes and some novelties.

R. D. CLARK, Montreal, Canada—Medals and decorations and English silver and gold coins.

MORITZ WORMSER, New York City—A large display of coins of the Saints, mostly crown size.

JOHN E. MORSE, Hadley, Mass.—United States notes, fractional currency and broken bank notes.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—Silver plaque of J. deLagerberg, Shoreham, N. Y., recently presented to the A. N. A. by Miss Berta Holmberg, Stockholm, Sweden, who issued it.

FARRAN ZERBE, Tyrone, Pa.—Some novelties in German currency.

VICTOR MORIN, Montreal, Canada—Military medals, Indian chief medals, and Indian medals of Presidents of the United States.

JULIUS GUTTAG, New York City—A number of very rare colonial notes and a German 5,000,000-mark note.

WM. F. DUNHAM, Chicago, Ill.—An elaborate display of the gold coinage

# PHOTOGRAPH OF THE CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION,

MONTREAL, CANADA, AUGUST 25 TO 30, 1923.

Taken in front of the Chateau de Ramezay.



AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION CONVENTION MONTREAL, AUG. 25-29, 1923

Sitting (left to right)—  
Nelson T. Thorson.  
Mrs. Nelson T. Thorson.  
R. W. McLachlan.  
Mrs. R. W. McLachlan.  
Mrs. George P. French.  
Mrs. George J. Bauer.

Mrs. William Hesslein.  
Mrs. H. A. Sternberg.  
W. D. Lighthall.  
Alderman Trepanier.  
Moritz Wormser.  
Mrs. Moritz Wormser.

Fernand Rinfret, M. P.  
Charles Markus.  
(Not identified.)  
M. Marcuson.  
Mrs. F. R. Shumway.  
Mrs. Rud Kohler.

Mrs. E. E. Shepardson.  
Mrs. Geo. C. Arnold.  
Mrs. Elmer S. Sears.  
Mrs. H. H. Yawger.  
Mrs. Alden S. Boyer.  
Mrs. J. M. Swanson.

Standing (left to right)—  
F. G. Duffield.  
Francis Sears.  
George W. Wardner.  
Eben Beesley.  
J. W. Ash.  
(Not identified.)  
Rud. Kohler.  
Elmer S. Sears.  
F. D. Langenheim.  
John E. Morse.  
E. A. Hoare.  
B. Max Mehl.  
George J. Bauer.  
Dr. Geo. P. French.

Henry L. Auger.  
Reinhold Faelten.  
Chas. E. Belanger.  
Chas. A. Davis.  
H. A. Sternberg.  
Thomas O'Leary.  
E. E. Shepardson.  
Victor Morin.  
Rev. F. J. Donat.  
J. M. Swanson.  
P. O. Tremblay.  
H. H. Yawger.  
R. Allan Phillips.

George H. Blake.  
Miss Cooper.  
A. H. Plumb.  
J. W. Horner.  
Wm. F. Dunham.  
William Hesslein.  
Leonard Kusterer.  
Paul M. Lange.  
Alden S. Boyer.  
Frank H. Shumway.  
R. D. Clark.  
Joseph Renaud.  
Mr. Birch.

Mr. Gravel.  
H. T. Wilson.  
Farran Zerbe.  
Geo. C. Arnold.  
Octave Pelletier.  
L. A. Renaud.  
S. Hudson Chapman.  
W. H. DeShon.  
Julius Guttag.  
(Not identified.)  
Master Renaud.  
Ludger Gravel.  
Chas. H. Fisher.



of the United States, including all dates and denominations with two or three exceptions, in proof, uncirculated or very fine condition.

S. H. CHAPMAN, Philadelphia, Pa.—An exhibit of ancient coins, showing the gradual improvement of art in coinage.

ELMER S. SEARS, Swansea, Mass.—Rare United States gold and silver coins.

REV. FR. J. DONAT, Montreal, Canada.—Two wampum belts and Canadian medals.

THOMAS MURRAY, Montreal, Canada—A number of Roman first bronze.

HARRY F. WILSON, Chicago, Ill.—A full set of the bronze medals of Les Amis de la Medaille d'Art, Brussels.

A. L. RENAUD, Montreal, Canada.—Several specimens of Swedish plate money and coins.

CHAS. A. DAVIS, Dorchester, Mass.—A medal of the Hotel Windsor, Montreal, issued in 1878.

### LIST OF THOSE IN ATTENDANCE.

The registration book of General Secretary Swanson showed the following names:

Moritz Wormser, New York City.  
Frank H. Shumway, Mattapan, Mass.  
M. Marcuson, Cleveland, Ohio.  
J. M. Swanson, Newark, N. J.  
George H. Blake, Jersey City, N. J.  
H. H. Yawger, Indiana, Pa.  
F. G. Duffield, Baltimore, Md.  
Mrs. J. M. Swanson, Newark, N. J.  
L. A. Renaud, Montreal, Canada.  
Alden Scott Boyer, Chicago, Ill.  
Eben. Beesley, New Rochelle, N. Y.  
S. H. Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Charles Markus, Davenport, Iowa.  
Farran Zerbe, Tyrone, Pa.  
John E. More, Hadley, Mass.  
Julius Guttig, New York City.  
Chas. A. Davis, Dorchester, Mass.  
R. W. McLachlan, Montreal, Canada.  
Wm. F. Dunham, Chicago, Ill.  
Nelson T. Thorson, Omaha, Neb.  
Elmer S. Sears, Swansea, Mass.  
Mrs. Elmer S. Sears, Swansea, Mass.  
F. D. Langenheim, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Ludger Gravel, Montreal, Canada.  
P. O. Tremblay, Montreal, Canada.  
E. E. Shepardson, Somerville, Mass.  
Leonard Kusterer, Bridgeport, Conn.  
O. Pelletier, St. Anne de Beaupre, Canada.  
Chas. E. Belanger, Montreal, Canada.  
Wm. Hesslein, Boston, Mass.  
Mrs. Wm. Hesslein, Boston, Mass.

B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas.  
Geo. W. Parent, Montreal, Canada.  
Victor Morin, Montreal, Canada.  
Joseph Renaud, Montreal, Canada.  
S. S. Heal, Toronto, Canada.  
L. A. Langstroth, St. John, N. B.  
Rev. F. J. Donat, Montreal, Canada.  
E. A. Hoare, Detroit, Mich.  
Jos. A. Sloan, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
W. D. Lighthall, Montreal, Canada.  
Chas. H. Fisher, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Paul M. Lange, Rochester, N. Y.  
Geo. C. Arnold, Providence, R. I.  
Mrs. Geo. C. Arnold, Providence, R. I.  
Geo. W. Wardner, Wellesley, Mass.  
Henry L. Auger, Montreal, Canada.  
J. W. Ash, Schenectady, N. Y.  
Mrs. Marie G. Boyer, Chicago, Ill.  
Reinhold Faelten, Boston, Mass.  
Addie deS. Yawger, Indiana, Pa.  
Estelle W. Shumway, Mattapan, Mass.  
W. H. DeShon, Utica, N. Y.  
H. T. Wilson, Chicago, Ill.  
A. H. Plumb, Rochester, N. Y.  
John W. Horner, Rochester, N. Y.  
A. C. Hutchinson, Detroit, Mich.  
H. A. Sternberg, Dundee, Ill.  
Rud. Kohler, New York City.  
W. H. Amberg, Rochester, N. Y.  
Dr. E. G. Courteau, St. Jacques, Que.  
George J. Bauer, Rochester, N. Y.  
R. D. Clark, Montreal, Canada.

### EXHIBITS OF AUSTRIAN EMERGENCY MONEY.

Mr. Otto Rieder, secretary and exhibition director of the Association of Collectors of Emergency Money of Graz, Austria, is in the United States for the purpose of arranging for exhibits of this very interesting numismatic series. The first exhibit was held at Tomkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y., for a week beginning September 22nd, and President Wormser, of the A. N. A., was present on the occasion. The New York Evening Post gave considerable space to a description of the exhibit, and next month we will give further details concerning it.

Mr. Rieder hopes to arrange for an exhibit in New York City also, as well as in Chicago. We are informed that this numismatic series came to a close by an edict of the Austrian Government in 1921, so that a collection of this material could be made, forming a completed series, illustrating that period of Austrian hard times.

## The Convention's Entertainment Features.

### A Number of Enjoyable Social Events Made the Annual Meeting of the A. N. A. One Long to Be Remembered.

Five days of splendid entertainment marked the social side of the Montreal Convention of the A. N. A., and it is no disparagement to former conventions nor to those who arranged the programs for them to say that all past efforts and records were eclipsed at the 1923 gathering. We have had many enjoyable social features at former conventions. The programs have been as varied as the cities in which they were held permitted, but it was the unanimous opinion that never before had there been so many thoroughly enjoyable features at a single convention. It was admitted by many of the visitors that when they read the outline of the program published in *THE NUMISMATIST* they felt that it appeared a little thin and did not give



LUDGER GRAVEL,

Newly Elected Second Vice-President of the A. N. A.; Chairman of the Convention Entertainment Committee; Chairman of the Committee on Refreshments; Director-General of Social Activities; Treasurer of the Don't-Care-How-Much-It-Costs Club; Director of the Convention Glee Club; President of the Anti-Gloom Society; Chairman of the Know-How Club; Ambassador to the Court of Good Cheer, etc., etc.

promise of a very hectic week. But they pinned their faith in the statement of Chairman Gravel that there would be a number of surprises and added attractions, and they were not disappointed. Ludger justified their faith in him, and, assisted by the other members, put over the social features in a manner that won additional admiration for our Canadian members and the people of Montreal in general.

And that was one of the features of the program that made the social side so enjoyable. Ludger had so arranged matters that a considerable number of the good people of Montreal took part in the welcome and aided in the entertainment. It was not confined to our Montreal members and the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society, which threw open the doors of its home during our stay and gave us a more or less formal reception on one of the evenings.

Those who did not already know it had not been in Montreal many hours



before they found out that Mr. Gravel is an influential citizen, and before they returned home they learned that no man in the city's non-official life wields a greater power or influence in looking after the social side of a convention. Everybody knows him. He is the friend of everybody. A request from him for a favor or help in entertaining visitors is never declined, and only a man beloved by his fellow-men could command such a following. This fact, to a great extent, was responsible for the wonderful success and enjoyable features of the convention.

### **On Saturday We Joined Several Clubs.**

The program for Saturday called for only the registration of members and the installation of exhibits in the Chateau de Ramezay. But early on Saturday morning Chairman Gravel conducted the male members of the party to the rooms of the Old Colony Club, in the Windsor Hotel, and gave each of them a number of documents, including cards certifying that each visitor had been given, during his stay, a membership in the Old Colony Club, the Club Canadien de Montreal and the Club Saint Denis de Montreal. (There was a reason for this, and Ludger certainly knows human nature.) The Old Colony Club also kindly placed one of its rooms at our disposal for such use as we desired to make of it.

### **At the Club Canadien We Parked Our Dignity Outside.**

Later in the day Chairman Gravel announced that as members of the Club Caandien he would expect all of us and the ladies of the party to attend a meeting of the club that evening. All accepted, and no regrets for having been present were heard. Being the get-together occasion, it was at first a little stiff and formal, but after the ladies had been escorted to rooms on the second floor and the waiter had made one round trip the whole works seemed to loosen up and we ran in "high" the rest of the evening. Elmer Sears gave his fourth annual impersonation of Raymond Hitchcock. He demurred at first and consented only after being reminded that there was one member present who had never heard it. Charles H. Fisher followed with a clever recitation reminiscent of childhood and also some serious remarks. William F. Dunham then gave an interesting talk on the customs and manners of the people of the Far East, which he learned at first hand on his tour of India, China and Japan a few months ago.

A little later the ladies were invited down stairs (after Wormser had told a funny story), Mr. Gravel introduced Mr. Perrin, the pianist, and the fun began. If seeing Elmer Sears and Harry Yawger dance a hornpipe isn't fun, we don't know the meaning of the word. A real treat was given in the very clever dancing of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Swanson, followed by dancing by the other members.

### **To Church on Sunday Morning—In the Afternoon, Fort Chambly and Its Historic Associations.**

The program for Sunday included attendance at church in the morning, the printed program giving a list of churches of different denominations and their location.

At 3 o'clock a special car provided by the committee left the hotel for a visit to Fort Chambly, which is located on the Richelieu River about 20 miles southwest of Montreal. This fort is one of the oldest and most picturesque ruins on the American continent, and in 1921 was placed under the care of the Canadian National Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior, to be maintained for all time as a valuable historical memorial of the early military romance of Canada. At the station our party was met by Mayor Thurber, M. L. A., of Longueuil, a member of the Canadian Parliament for the Chambly-Vercheres district, and Mr. Blanchet, the caretaker of the fort. The principal feature of the program at the fort was an address by Mr. Blanchet, in which he gave a complete history of the structure, which dates back to 1663. It was originally built of wood for protection from the Iroquois Indians. It was later abandoned and destroyed by the Indians, and afterward rebuilt in 1711 for protection from the English. In 1760 it was surrendered to the British, and in 1775 was taken by the Americans and held by them for a year. They evacuated in 1776, after burning everything but the four walls. During the year General Thomas, an Ameri-

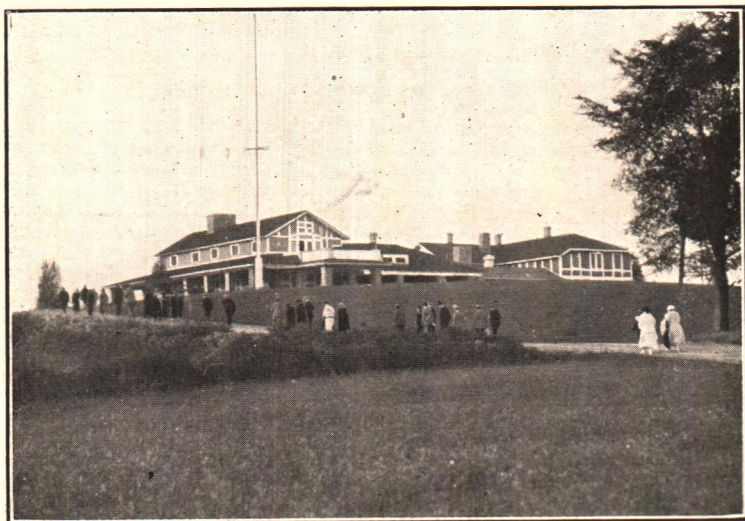


can officer died in the fort and was buried in the cemetery. A rough wooden slab marks the spot where he died.

During Mr. Blanchet's address Mr. Gravel sprang several surprises by having young men appear before the visitors dressed in the costume or uniform of the periods dealt with in the address. The first one represented an Iroquois Indian. Others wore the uniforms of soldiers, French and British, and the last showed the dress of a typical French-Canadian trapper.

Addresses were also made by Mayor Thurber; Victor Morin, a Montreal member of the A. N. A., and Wm. H. Atherton, of the University of Montreal. President Wormser spoke briefly, expressing the appreciation of the members for the reception given us. Luncheon was served at tables spread in the enclosure of the fort, consisting of sandwiches, ice-cream, coffee and other liquid refreshments.

A photographer from La Patria, one of Montreal's evening papers, accompanied the party. Several members of the A. N. A. also brought cameras, and there was a constant clicking of shutters throughout the late afternoon.



THE CLUBHOUSE AT LAVAL-SUR-LE-LAC.  
The crowd winding its way up the hill to "Souper."

### The Souper at Laval-sur-le-Lac Was a Feast.

On Monday afternoon at 4.45 a special car conveyed the party to the National Railway Station, where a train was taken for Laval-sur-le-Lac. The program provided that at 6 o'clock we should have Souper d'Habitant at the Golf Club of Laval-sur-le-Lac.

The club has a splendid home and golf course. The clubhouse occupies a site on which formerly stood a farmhouse, and the menu was intended to be typical of the evening meal of the Canadian farmer of days of the long ago. The tables were lighted with candles placed in old-fashioned candlesticks. At each cover was placed a tincup containing a beverage that apparently contained more than 1½ per cent. of alcohol. Bandana handkerchiefs took the place of napkins, and instead of the usual cigars, clay pipes were served with a twist of tobacco and a pouch, the pipe and pouch both being inscribed "Souvenir of A. N. A. Convention." While supper was being served several songs were sung by a young man dressed in the garb of the typical French-Canadian farmer. A number of songs sung by the members also enlivened the meal. Many of the ladies deftly arranged their bandana handkerchiefs to form a neck or head dress, giving the party a novel ap-



pearance. It is regretted that of two different photographs taken during the supper, neither was suitable for reproduction here.

### The Twists and Turns on Mount Royal Made Us Dizzy.

On Tuesday afternoon we were the guests of the City of Montreal. An appropriation of a substantial sum had been voted by the City Council for our entertainment on this occasion. The program called for a ride from the Chateau de Ramezay to the top of Mount Royal and return. The conveyances were one-horse vehicles of the Victoria type, but seating four persons besides the driver. These "rigs," as they were termed, seemed to be popular for sightseeing about Montreal. In appearance they carried us back a quarter of a century, but their use on this occasion was explained by the fact that a city ordinance prohibits the use of automobiles on Mount Royal. After taking the drive the wisdom of such an ordinance is apparent. At the top a view of the city and surrounding country for miles can be obtained on a clear day, but on the day of our visit the sky was cloudy and the air was misty, and a rather indistinct view was the best we could get. The result was that the luncheon of both solid and liquid refreshments that had been provided received the most attention of the party.

### The Chanteurs Captivated Us on Tuesday Night.

If one feature of the program was more enjoyable than the others it was Tuesday evening's entertainment. On the program it was announced as a "Smoking Concert in the A. C. F. Hall." There was nothing in that announcement to cause a thrill nor to arouse our expectations to a very high degree. None of us knew, unless we had inquired, what the initials "A. C. F." stood for, but when the special car stopped in front of 20 Rue St. Denis in a downpour of rain and we were escorted into the building it proved to be the home of the Societe des Artisans Canadiens-Francaise. Brief reception ceremonies were held and we were given copies of "L'Artisan," the official publication of the club, printed in French. On the cover it stated that the society had accumulated funds amounting to \$6,895,727.93, so we felt that we were at least in the hands of friends. And when we learned that Mr. Gravel was one of its members and a few years ago had served several terms as president of the society, it was immediately given our O. K.

The society has a splendid, up-to-date home. Two floors are devoted to its offices, while the third floor is a large auditorium with a stage at one end. It was here that the entertainment was provided. The program consisted largely of vocal numbers, with a chorus of about 100 male and female voices. It was not lengthy, but it was delightful. The director was Professor Goulet, a teacher of music, and his performers were members of the Association des Chanteurs de Montreal. Madame Duquette was the accompanist. One of the enjoyable numbers was a pot-pouri of French-Canadian folk-songs. But the number that was most appreciated was one prepared especially for the occasion, the words of which are by Mr. William Henry Atherton, Ph. D., LL.L., Litt. D., author of the "History of Montreal, 1535-1914," and a member of the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal. The words were adapted to the air "A la Claire Fontaine," one of the oldest and most popular chansons of French Canada. The number was sung as a baritone solo and the two line refrain by the chorus. The words follow:

At the Chateau Ramezay  
 We Antiquarians dwell.  
 We love to gather coins, so  
 We're Numismats as well.  
 Thus we welcome you as friends, sirs,  
 And we hope you're all quite well.  
 We've got our coin collections;  
 Our pride in them we'll tell;  
 "We'll never part with them, sirs,"  
 Says Trustee Ludg Gravel.  
 But we love you all the same, sirs,  
 And so that is quite as well.

We've documents and relics,  
 Our treasures are so swell;  
 We've curios and skeletons,  
 But we've no coins to sell.  
 But we love you all the same, sirs,  
 And so that is quite as well.

We've pictures and we've carvings,  
 The Louisburg town bell;  
 We've wampum and we've statues,  
 But we've no coins to sell.  
 But we love you all the same, sirs,  
 And so that is quite as well.

So give your hands, good Brothers,  
 Receive our welcome yell;  
 But as to our old coins, sirs,  
 We neither give nor sell.  
 But we love you all the same, sirs,  
 And so that is quite as well.

At the close of the entertainment addresses were made by Mr. Atherton and Mr. Gravel. To these President Wormser responded in French. During the intermission refreshments were served, and the entertainment was followed by a dance.

#### **We Steam Up the St. Lawrence—"Look Out for the Paint!"**

On Wednesday afternoon we were the guests of the Montreal Harbor Commissioners. The Bethalma, the official boat of the Commissioners, conveyed the party for a trip up the St. Lawrence River and a splendid view of Montreal's harbor was obtained. An official of the Commission accompanied us, who pointed out the interesting points and buildings. The trip consumed about an hour and a half. If the repainting of certain parts of the boat had been postponed until after our visit, the pleasure of the trip would have been enhanced. One of the Government cold-storage warehouses at the boat landing was inspected by the male members of the party upon our return.

#### **The Reception Was Delightful.**

The closing entertainment feature was the reception tendered by the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal on Wednesday evening, at the Chateau de Ramezay, the home of the Society. Mr. W. D. Lighthall, president, was at the head of the receiving line. The entire building was thrown open to the guests and refreshments were served in the basement. The principal feature of the evening was the formal acceptance by the Society of the R. W. McLachlan collection of coins, medals, tokens and paper money, which was acquired several months ago, partly by purchase and partly by donation. President Lighthall delivered the address of acceptance.

The McLachlan collection contains about 10,000 specimens, and their arrangement in cases for public exhibition involved considerable labor. The work consumed several weeks and was performed by Messrs. L. A. and Joseph Renaud, both of whom are members of the A. N. A. as well as the Montreal Society.

President Lighthall's address was followed by appropriate remarks by Mr. Gravel, and a response was made by President Wormser. At its conclusion he introduced Mrs. Wormser, who stated that the ladies of the convention party had had a most enjoyable time, and as an expression of their appreciation of the work of the committee she presented Mr. Gravel a solid silver gold-lined cigar case and Mr. L. A. Renaud a similar cigarette case. The initials of each were engraved on the outside, and on the inside was inscribed: "Presented to Ludger Gravel (A. L. Renaud) by the Ladies of the A. N. A. Convention, Montreal, 1923."

The evening's entertainment closed with a splendid and well-deserved tribute by Farran Zerbe to R. W. McLachlan, a long-time Canadian member of the A. N. A., and an expression of the kindly feeling existing on the part of collectors of the United States for the Canadian members.



## THE TRIP TO QUEBEC.

(By a Staff Correspondent.)

The trip to Quebec was undertaken by a party composed of Messrs. Davis, Kusterer, Markus, Amberg, Wilson, Wardner and Mehl and the "families" of Mr. and Mrs. Kohler, Thorson, Shumway, Sternberg, Shepardson, Wormser, Boyer and Swanson. The party was under the able guidance of General Gravel, assisted by his aide-de-camp, L. A. Renaud. There were several others in the party but your correspondent cannot now remember them as a result of the liquid Montreal atmosphere. The boat seemed to be owned by the A. N. A. crowd and a guard of honor accompanied those who took the trip to the dock, waving the last convention farewells as the boat was backing out into the waters of the St. Lawrence River at about 7.30 P. M., August 30th. Among the shore party, we remember our faithful friends, Joseph Renaud, Tremblay and Auger.

The evening on board the boat was spent sociably by the crowd, talking over again the events of the convention, plans for numismatic greatness in the future and in resting from the strenuous labors of the week. The boat landed at Quebec at 7 o'clock, and after breakfast on board a special car took the travelers to the depot of the Suburban Electric Railroad, where the special car for the trip to St. Anne de Beaupre was in readiness. After a pleasant ride past the shores of the St. Lawrence River, opposite the Isle d'Orleans, the first stop, St. Anne de Beaupre, was reached and a very earnest young priest, Father Bruno, welcomed the party and took them in charge. He showed them the various shrines, the relics and donations of the faithful, the famous stairs which the supplicants climbed on their knees and the temporary church itself, which for the time being replaces the edifice which was burned over a year ago and is now being rebuilt. All the party were very much impressed with the atmosphere of religious devotion, and the zeal of Brother Bruno made a deep impression, especially when he emphasized that, whether we were believers or not, we were all "children of the same Father." The entire numismatic party then and there started a collection of church and communion tokens, and the souvenir store proved very popular.

The next point of interest the party visited was the cyclorama with the view of Jerusalem at the time of the crucifixion and the picture of this event.

The party again boarded the special car, returning to the half-way station at Montmorency Falls, passing on the way "the town where all the Gravels come from." At Montmorency Falls the party entered the gravity railroad, which took them up the cliffs to Kent House. Everybody walked to the famous and beautiful falls and enjoyed this sight. Another very fine French-Canadian dinner was then enjoyed at Kent House in a private dining room, and the last farewell speeches of the Convention were made by Messrs. Gravel, Swanson, Thorson, Mehl, Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Wormser, Mrs. Boyer and M. Drouin, Mr. Gravel's manager at Quebec, who, with his family, had joined the party.

The party then returned to Quebec, where a special sightseeing car, arranged in ascending tiers, was again waiting. The party was shown the most important points of interest in the mountain town of Quebec, passing the famous "Plains of Abraham" and finally ending at Laval University. There Father Aubert, a member of the Association, took the party in charge and showed them all the collections of the University, especially the coin collection, which contains two unique Indian Peace Medals issued during the times of the French Dominion. The picture gallery also was very much admired, containing among other noted paintings a genuine Rubens.

A very tired but happy delegation then adjourned to Dufferin Terrace, where everybody refreshed themselves by drinking in the view and other things at the Chateau Frontenac. The descent from the heights of Quebec to the lower level of the town was made by lift, and the embarkation for the final farewell return trip to Montreal was begun at 6 o'clock. The Wormsers were lost from the party at Dufferin Terrace, as they intended to remain at Chateau Frontenac for a stay of several days.

The evening was again spent in a social way, and next morning the rush of everyday life began when most of the party made their hasty exit from the boat for the various trains waiting to carry them south, east and west, homeward.



## Some of the Things We Talked About.

### The Harvest of Convention Gossip and the Minor Doings of the Members, All Thrown on the Screen of Pitiless Publicity.

The attendance was somewhat smaller than at recent conventions, but that was expected. Some of the "regulars" were much missed, including Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Henderson, of Columbus, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. Judson Brenner, Youngstown, Ohio; Henry Chapman, of Philadelphia; Howland Wood, of New York City; Waldo C. Moore, of Lewisburg, Ohio, and Mr. and Mrs. Carl Wurtzbach, of Lee, Mass. This was the first convention Dr. and Mrs. Henderson have missed since 1904. The Doctor holds the record for attendance.

The convention weather was not all that could be desired, but the rain on two or three days did not seriously interfere with enjoyment of the program. The temperature remained fairly uniform throughout the week—not too hot, not too cool.

One of the saddest incidents of the convention happened to General Secretary Swanson. While en route to Montreal with Mrs. Swanson he met an old friend, and when they reached Saratoga the two stepped from the train to enjoy a better view of the noted resort. A half hour after leaving Saratoga Mrs. Swanson became a little worried at her husband's absence, and a little later she was handed a telegram stating that he and his friend had been left at the station. Mrs. Swanson had slightly the best of the unfortunate circumstance. She had his hat and overcoat, all the baggage and the pocketbook, while all Swanson had was the tickets. She arrived safely at the Windsor Hotel, however, in the company of other A. N. A. members on the train, while Swanson showed up next day, looking none the worse for his experiences at Saratoga.

Chas. H. Fisher, secretary of the Western Reserve Numismatic Club, Cleveland, Ohio, made Montreal his first A. N. A. convention and sprang into instant popularity. The Western Reserve members call him a "live wire." When you get hold of him you just can't let go. He is a camera enthusiast and took home with him many exposures of members, groups and objects of interest connected with the convention and the city. One of his favorite stunts is to make a picture without the knowledge or consent of his victim. That's how we happen to have some interesting views of convention activities for reproduction in this issue. They are all "by Fisher" (most of them reduced).

Montreal was the first convention for Nelson T. Thorson, of Omaha, Neb., and he celebrated it by bringing along his bride, making it a honeymoon-convention trip. Both gracefully absorbed the convention spirit and soon wore the air of old-timers. Mr. Thorson is the publisher of a newspaper in the Swedish tongue in Omaha, and his bride was formerly on the editorial staff.

P. O. Tremblay, of Montreal, one of the oldest A. N. A. members, was on the ground early, renewing old acquaintances and assisting in the entertainment features. He was just as young and jovial as at the last Montreal Convention, in 1909.

A special car was provided to convey the members from the hotel to the convention sessions and to points included in the program. The car was run on schedule time and proved a most convenient mode of transportation.

At numerous times the A. N. A. members were glad to have as their official head such a representative man as Mr. Wormser, for he was always equal to the occasion. But he exceeded all expectations the evening of the concert at the A. C. F. Hall, when, in his address, he spoke in the French tongue. We sure were proud of Moritz that night.

On the last day of the convention there was considerable jockeying to



unload Canadian currency on somebody else to avoid carrying any considerable amount of it back home. The premium on United States currency in Montreal is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 per cent.

All were glad to meet and shake hands with R. W. McLachlan, for several years a regular attendant at A. N. A. conventions and a former first vice-president of the Association. Although his collection has been transferred to the Chateau de Ramezay, "Mac" has not lost interest and was on hand at all the social features, as well as the business sessions. His collection at the Chateau is a general one, but is remarkably strong in Canadian issues—perhaps the most complete in existence. It was reported that means have been found available to make accessions to the collection and keep most of the series up to date.

Mrs. Wormser, we understand, has started a unique collection of coins. Ask the ladies. They know.

Following his custom for many years, R. W. McLachlan distributed uncirculated coins of the Ottawa Mint to all those in attendance.

As we crossed the course of the Laval Golf Club we were given a demonstration of how not to play golf by Wormser and Mehl. Wormser picked up a golf stick, and from where the crowd stood it looked as if he never touched



GOLFING AT LAVAL SUR-LE-LAC.  
Wormser. Mrs. Wormser. Mehl.

the ball. Mehl made a swing, the dirt flew in all directions and the ball moved about 10 feet. Mrs. Wormser then took the stick and made a splendid drive.

Each member was given a copy of a booklet, "Le Ville aux Clochers sans la Verdure" ("The City of Spires in the Green"), by Victor Morin, LL.D., one of the Montreal members of the A. N. A. The book is a sketch of the origin and development of Montreal and was written for the occasion of the recent general convention of the Knights of Columbus. A special edition was printed for the A. N. A. Convention, each copy stating that it was "Presented by the author to the members of the American Numismatic Association on the occasion of their convention at Montreal, August, 1923." The text is in both French and English.

It was only natural that our Montreal hosts should expect us to bring along a four-year-old thirst with us, and they did their best to quench it. Apparently, they also expected us to bring along a four-year-old appetite, for almost every time one turned around he saw a table spread for luncheon.

Coin collectors are a queer lot. One of them is reported as getting out of



bed one morning about 2 o'clock and telling his roommate that he had an appointment with a man in the hotel lobby at that hour to buy some coins.

During the convention Mrs. Wormser turned in three applications of unusual character—those of a mother, daughter and granddaughter, they being Mrs. R. D. Clark, Mrs. Helen Page and Miss Grace Page.

The condition of the silver coins in circulation in Montreal was much better than those in use when our convention met in Montreal in 1909. At that time the Canadian mint had not been established, and much of the silver in circulation was badly worn. It is now kept in equally as good condition as the coins of the States. Statements that the new nickel is unpopular in Canada seemed to be borne out. In change one received the silver five cents almost invariably. They still cling tenaciously to the large bronze cent also. More of these appeared to be in circulation than the more convenient small cent.

Harry T. Wilson, of Chicago, the newly elected General Secretary of the A. N. A., became very popular with the conventionites because of his very pleasing personality. Mr. Wilson has been unable to attend conventions regularly and his acquaintance with the membership generally is limited. Mr. Boyer insisted that he was the proper man for this important position, and we feel confident that he will be able to extract \$3 annually from the purse of each member as painlessly as anyone who could be induced to accept the office.



Left—Blake, Mrs. Thorson and Renaud. (We hope Thorson sees this.) Center—Julius Gutttag took an early morning stroll and met Fisher. Snap! Right—Elmer Sears giving Mr. and Mrs. Thorson a detailed history of the mounted cannon in front of the Chateau.

First-Vice President Alden S. Boyer and Mrs. Boyer announced that they will shortly make another visit to France, where Mr. Boyer has business interests. They both spent last winter in that country.

Quite a number of the members motored from their homes to the convention. Among them were President and Mrs. Wormser, from New York City; Mr. and Mrs. Yawger, from Indiana, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Sears and son, from Swansea, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Shumway, from Boston, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Arnold, from Providence, R. I.; Mr. and Mrs. Shepardson, from Somerville, Mass.

Coin values are difficult to appraise. The numismatic value of one of the convention exhibits was undoubtedly in the five-figure class. One of the Montreal papers announced that it was worth \$100,000, these figures being given by one of the A. N. A. members not the owner. As a matter of curiosity, several dealers were asked to place a conservative estimate of value on the coins. The estimates ranged from \$25,000 to \$75,000.



At the business sessions Farran Zerbe was always ready, when called on, to say a few words on some interesting phase of numismatics during convention routine or while waiting for committee reports. He styled these talks "time killers." He is preparing to resume his travels with his exhibit and lecture on "Money of the World," and will spend the fall and winter in Southern territory.

The general impression of the members was that the increase in dues and subscription price of *THE NUMISMATIST* would not cause a loss in membership. As President Wormser pointed out, all collectors should feel that the work the A. N. A. is doing for the growth of numismatics is worth to them the entire \$1 paid for dues. The greater the number of collectors the greater the value of one's coin collection in the event of its sale. Coin values are established by competition for them. If there were no collectors the great rarities in the United States coinages would be worth only face value. As for the increase in the subscription price of *THE NUMISMATIST*, the magazine has always been worth more than the price asked. A little figuring will show that every copy of the magazine printed during the last fiscal year cost between 20 and 21 cents to produce, yet they were sold to subscribers at 12½ cents each.

Not a single invitation was received for our 1924 convention, except one from the city authorities of Detroit. The social features of A. N. A. conventions have been prepared on such an elaborate scale in late years that perhaps local organizations or the members in any city feel that they cannot successfully compete with past entertainments.



Left—Mrs. Thorson, Gravel, Mrs. Wormser and Wormser posing. (Blake, in the background, keeps a watchful eye on Gravel.)  
Right—Swanson was explaining to Mrs. Swanson how he happened to get left at Saratago, when Fisher approached with the camera.

The grave of General Thomas, an American officer in the Revolutionary War, who died at Fort Chambly and is buried in the cemetery near by, is still unmarked. When this fact was brought to the attention of President Wormser on our visit to the fort he immediately proposed that the A. N. A. should undertake to provide a suitable stone or tablet to mark the spot. We were told that steps to that end had already been undertaken by one of the patriotic societies of the United States.

The election of President Wormser for a third term broke recent A. N. A. records. No president since 1907 has served more than two years. In Mr. Wormser's case the departure from custom was well deserved. He has given much time and some means to A. N. A. work and has allowed no opportunity to pass to increase the membership and the Association's prestige, both in this country and abroad.

A new method in finance developed at the convention. As a means of paying for coins purchased, one of the members was quoted as saying: "I'll give you my check; if it isn't good, I'll give you another."

The versatile Elmer Sears regrets that opportunity did not present itself to make public the toast he prepared, at the urgent solicitation of the ladies of the party, to be offered at one of the several luncheons. By the time Elmer had whipped it into shape the convention was well over, and the members will have to be content with reading it here instead of taking part in the ceremonies at which it was intended to be used. It goes like this:

I've come here to tell you  
Of two men we all know well;  
One is called Renaud,  
And the other is Gravel.

Now these two men are noted  
For the good times they can give;  
You will never see them equaled  
As long as you may live.

You may search through history's pages,  
But their leaves will never tell  
Of the equal of these two men—  
I mean Renaud and Gravel.

We have met in many cities  
And been entertained by all;  
But for real old-fashioned welcome,  
Here's my toast to Montreal.

So, good friends, I now invite you,  
Drink this toast and with me dwell  
On the fame of our two colleagues—  
Little Renaud and Big Gravel!

S. S. Heal, of Toronto, and Dr. L. A. Langstroth, of New Brunswick, Canada, were convention pals. It was the first convention for each of them. Mr. Heal conveyed news of the recent death of Mr. Weight, an English dealer in coins, which has not otherwise been announced in this country.

Charley Markus was the practical joker of the convention. One of his escapades was in tipping off a taxi driver that Messrs. Blake and Dunham, in whose company he was, were bunco men from whom he was trying to escape and wanted the taxi's help. He had the driver worried for about 15 minutes. But Blake and Dunham bunco men? Never! Shades of Ponzi and Cassie Chadwick!

On the trip to the top of Mount Royal it was discovered that there were three generations of both the R. D. Clark and Ludger Gravel families present.

Frank Shumway showed a Martha Washington \$1 note, Series 1891, on the back of which was printed in large red type: "For Thy Name's Sake, O Lord, Read My Title Clear to Mansions. On Thy Footstool Thy Throne, O God, Is Forever." The note was received with others for deposit in the Manhattan National Bank about two years ago.

The convention badges were furnished by the entertainment committee. They consisted of a piece of orange ribbon upon which was printed in black: "Souvenir de la Convention A. N. A. a Montreal, 25 au 30 Aout, 1923." Canadian tokens of various issues, with a pin soldered on one side and passed through the ribbon was the method by which they were attached to the coat or dress. No "side-view" bank tokens were used for this purpose, possibly due to an oversight of the committee. Plenty of "front" views were seen.

As at the 1909 Montreal Convention, "Alouette, Gentille Alouette," was the popular air with the Canadian members at the 1923 gathering. Any time or any place seemed appropriate to sing it, and many of the members from the States became familiar with it. Mr. Gravel had printed copies of the words and music, which he distributed.



Mr. Gravel had planned and arranged a dinner at the Club Canadien for the officers of the A. N. A. preceding the get-together event at the club on Saturday evening. Due to a misunderstanding, through no fault of the host, Messrs. Wormser, Yawger and Swanson, with their wives, were the only officers present. Regret was expressed by those not present that they had not properly interpreted the invitation.

As a post-convention note Farran Zerbe writes: "My latest German coin is a city of Hamburg issue, "August, 1923," 200,000 marks, aluminum, seven-eighths of an inch in diameter. I note in today's papers that 500,000,000 and 1,000,000,000 mark notes are being printed. After marks sold the past week for seven-eighths of a cent a million, the National City Bank, New York, announced they would cease to quote them."

F. D. Langenheim, the scholarly secretary of the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Philadelphia, has developed into a convention "regular." He is still suffering from a recent injury to his knee, which prevented full enjoyment of all the social features.

### THE TREE AT LAST BEARS FRUIT.

At the meeting of the United States Assay Commission of 1909, of which Mr. Farran Zerbe was a member, he proposed that the Philadelphia Mint should annually strike a medal of appropriate design, to take the place of the insignificant little brass medalets that have for years been sold to visitors at the mint at 25 cents each. Mr. Zerbe's proposition was that the medal should not be a large one, but of worth-while size and design, and one that could be sold for 25 cents and still produce a profit, the profit to go to a fund to be used for the purchase of coins for the Mint Cabinet.

The proposition has been a favorite one with Mr. Zerbe for years, even before it was formally presented to the mint authorities in 1909. Since then he has repeatedly urged it whenever occasion offered. It bore fruit last year in the issue of the medal illustrated here. But the unfortunate part of it is that there is no longer a market for the medals, the mint having last year been closed to visitors.



The medal is struck in bronze. The obverse has a profile of President Harding, with his name as an inscription. The reverse has an eagle perched on a United States shield, the date, 1922, at the left. The inscription is "United States Mint, Philadelphia."

### COINAGE FOR AUGUST, 1923.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during August, 1923, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Gold—Double Eagles, 150,000.

Silver—Standard Dollars, 3,575,000; Dimes, 7,870,000.

Nickel—Five Cents, 1,400,000.

Coinage executed for other Governments:

Peru—Silver, 135,000.

# THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Publication Office: Federalsburg, Md.

FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Business Mgr., 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

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## Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.

### A SOLID FOUNDATION IS REACHED AT LAST.

In deciding to increase the subscription price to THE NUMISMATIST to \$2 a year and its annual dues to \$1 a year the Montreal Convention of the American Numismatic Association took a step that should have been taken three or four years ago. The present rates have been in effect since 1909, and the revenue from them has not been sufficient to carry on the work of the Association as it should have been carried on. In a way they have met the expenditures, because the Association was able to keep out of debt during the trying times of the war and the period of high prices which followed it. But in order to do so it was necessary to practice strict economy and to refrain from making any expenditures for publicity work. Not only that, but it has been the rule for all the officers except the General Secretary to defray the expenses of their offices from their personal funds. It became known at the Montreal Convention that one of our ex-General Secretaries paid a monthly salary to an assistant from his personal funds, although receiving no salary himself for the work. The members of any organization should be willing to pay dues large enough to carry on its necessary business in an economical manner.

As for THE NUMISMATIST, it has been self-supporting for several years, but barely so. It has been able to meet all its financial obligations by cut-



ting its garment according to the cloth. It has never felt that it was in a position to purchase desired, needed and time-saving office equipment, nor to publish special editions without appealing to the membership for financial assistance. The increased revenue will enable the offices of both the General Secretary and the Business Manager to be placed on a better business basis.

But it will do more than that. It will enable the A. N. A. to do some publicity work the foundation for which was laid at the Montreal Convention quite apart from any consideration of increased dues and subscription price. The matter came before the convention unexpectedly in a paper by Professor Yoder, of the University of North Dakota. In his paper Professor Yoder suggested the publication by the A. N. A. of a text book on money for use in the upper grades of the common schools and one year in college, and a committee is to be appointed to consider this proposition. His plan was to make the youth of the country more familiar with money as currency, its history and origin.

The debate on the subject brought out suggestions for a somewhat different class of book—a practical, elementary work on numismatics for the young collector or beginner, a work that will give him the information that all collectors acquire after two or three years of experience often tinged with regret if nothing worse. Such a book might be used in the schools, though not primarily intended for such purpose.

It is now possible to purchase an elementary work on almost any subject under the sun except numismatics. The need for such a book has been a crying one for years, and it is gratifying to note that the A. N. A. has at last heard and heeded the cry.

If we may be allowed to offer a suggestion on the subject it is that the proposed book partake more of the nature of a treatise on numismatics from the collector's point of view than a text book on money or currency for use in schools. It should be a work that can be purchased either through the A. N. A. or at bookstores. Much care should be taken in compiling it or it will fail in its purpose. The objects of the book should be to give the beginner a clear view of the entire numismatic field and how to form and take care of a collection of coins, medals, tokens or paper money.

There are good grounds for believing that a text book on money or numismatics prepared solely as such for use in the schools is neither practical nor desirable. We believe it is the general opinion that too many frills and fancies already form part of the children's studies, and that numismatics would stand little chance of being added to them, particularly in the rural districts of the country.

In all considerations of publicity work of the A. N. A. and for increasing its membership none appeals with greater force than one for an elementary work on numismatics. We have at least struck bed rock. It is the most promising and most practical proposition that could be taken up.

#### GREETINGS FROM CONSUL VOETTER.

About every third year those who attend A. N. A. conventions have the pleasure of meeting the United States Consul at Caracas, Venezuela, Thomas W. Voetter, a long-time member of the A. N. A. Mr. Voetter's location prevents him from keeping in close touch with Association affairs, but a letter received from him, dated September 3, 1923, shows that much the same current of thought expressed at the Montreal Convention in regard to an elementary work on numismatics had also manifested itself in Mr. Voetter at about the same time. Portions of his letter follow:

"I regretted that I could not get up to Montreal this year to meet my friends. I enjoy the conventions and wish I could get away to more of them, but that is impossible. Where will the one for 1924 be held? It is my year for leave and I am looking forward to a week at the convention, if possible.

"Caracas does not seem to be a very good place for making numismatic acquisitions, but I have found that new die varieties of the Caracas  $\frac{1}{4}$ -real pieces of 1814-1821 are apt to turn up at any time, and they afford some interest. I have not been able to get any of the earlier dates of this piece,

1802-4-5, so judge they are really scarce. There is a collector here with a large chest full of coins, but he has not had time to sort them since they were jumbled up in moving from one place to another. He has promised me a chance at his duplicates, but I despair of ever getting a chance to see them. You have probably heard of the common word in these countries, 'manana' (tomorrow), so I just have to wait. I believe he has some good duplicates, so I hope he will be able to start on his rearrangement of the collection he desires to keep.

"Since the Scott catalogues are out of print and getting costly, the beginner has difficulty in obtaining any handy guide to aid him. Do you think it feasible for the Association to appoint a committee to undertake the publication of a work to take the place of the old Scott catalogue?

"My idea is for a work to be a little more thorough and complete than that one, to include modern coins only, take no responsibility as to prices, though giving a general idea of the value of scarceness of the pieces, and not be too exhaustive or become a catalog of all the minor varieties. In a word, to afford a guide for the beginner and general collector. I suppose a lot of our members would be willing to help out on certain countries with the coinage of which they are familiar."

## ANNOUNCEMENT.

**Effective January 1, 1924, the subscription price of The Numismatist will be increased from \$1.50 to \$2.00 a year; for six months, \$1.00; single copies, 20 cents.**

**Effective January 1, 1924, the dues of members of the American Numismatic Association will be increased from 50 cents to \$1.00 a year. The entrance fee of \$1.00 for new members has been abolished.**

All members of the A. N. A. who are subscribers to THE NUMISMATIST should, in sending dues and subscriptions for 1924 to the General Secretary, HARRY T. WILSON, 535 N. Sawyer avenue, Chicago, Ill., remit \$3.00 instead of \$2.00 as formerly. All members of the A. N. A. who are not subscribers to THE NUMISMATIST should remit \$1.00 to Mr. Wilson.

Subscribers to THE NUMISMATIST not members of the A. N. A. should, in renewing, send \$2 for their subscription to F. G. DUFFIELD, Business Manager, 1811 Mosher street, Baltimore, Md. All existing subscriptions will be completed at the old rate, but all renewals after January 1, 1924, will be at the rate of \$2.00.

### REGARDING INCREASED DUES AND SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

*To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:*

In the September number of THE NUMISMATIST I notice letters from Brothers F. T. Joers and Gustaf Polson regarding the increase in subscription of our magazine and dues. I will have to agree more with Mr. Joers than with Mr. Polson, while Mr. Polson has a very good suggestion as to not numbering the advertising pages, as we do not need them when we come to bind the magazine. But as to a more attractive cover, we do not need it at all, for what good is it when we bind. So why not leave it just as it is. The inside of the magazine is what I look for, and not the outside.

I would suggest, if we wish to make our magazine more attractive, that we use more illustrations of rare coins and medals and paper money; then raise the subscription, also dues, and perhaps the initiation fee a little;



even it up all around, to cover the cost of these cuts, and what we have left over could be used for buying coins and coin books for our museum or coin cabinet. Hoping these suggestions will be of some benefit, I remain,  
L. A. CLARK.

710 W. Washington Ave., Council Bluffs, Iowa, September 5.

### THE WASHINGTON-DUNHAM COIN TOKEN.

At the Montreal Convention William F. Dunham, of Chicago, distributed some of the coin-tokens which he issued in 1919. The piece is not entirely new, but a specimen has not heretofore been available for illustration. The obverse reads: "George Washington. One Disme. 1792." The reverse reads: "William F. Dunham. One Mill. 1919."



The piece has the novelty of bearing two different dates, two different denominations and the names of two distinguished Americans along somewhat different lines of endeavor. Washington's efforts were directed toward uniting the 13 struggling colonies into a single independent Federal Government. Mr. Dunham's efforts seem to be directed toward bringing together all the best things in numismatics into a single collection.

The first three specimens Mr. Dunham let loose were sold at auction at the Chicago Coin Club for the benefit of the club, one of them bringing \$8 at auction, the others slightly less.

### ADDITIONAL VOLUMES OF CORPUS NUMMORUM ITALICORUM.

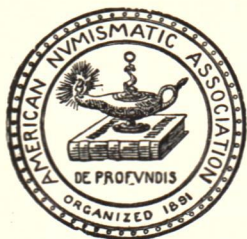
President Wormser announces that His Majesty the King of Italy, an Honorary Member of the A. N. A., has sent to the Association, through the office of the Consul-General in New York, Volumes V to VIII of his "Corpus Nummorum Italicorum." The volumes I to IV, inclusive, had been received prior to the World War.

Mr. Wormser writes: "These volumes treat in detail the coinages of Lombardy, Venice and minor Venetian mints in Dalmatia and Albania. The volumes are beautiful examples of typographical art, with splendid paper and type, and are profusely and beautifully illustrated. They are bound in leather-covered boards, with gold lettering and gold-edged leaves, and they will form an addition to our Library of inestimable value. The subject of these Italian coinages is treated with the greatest completeness, beyond criticism, and these volumes will also form a priceless reference work."

### COINS FOUND IN ODD PLACES.

A Nova Scotia farmer killed a hen and found that the bird had an appetite for small change. He discovered a five and a ten cent piece in its crop. The bird apparently couldn't tell the genuine from the counterfeit, for it also had a tin stamp from off a tobacco plug. Both coins and stamp were well worn from contact with the contents of the hen's crop. The bird had seemed to be in splendid health.

Mrs. Jacob Todd, Jr., of Three Mile Run, a suburb of Somerville, N. J., is the proud possessor to-day of a potato with "an eye for money." Mrs. Todd was digging potatoes from her garden when she discovered one with a cent grown fast to it. It was dated 1803.



## American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated Under the Laws of the  
United States May 9, 1912.

The admission fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, both payable January 1 in advance. Total, \$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary.

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GRAY, HARRY A.—Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont—41 Rockland St., Boston, Mass.  
GONZALES, J. J.—Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Alabama—66 N. Moore St., New York City.  
HANLEY, A. L.—Maine—The Lafayette, Portland, Maine.  
HOARE, E. A.—Michigan—Dime Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich.  
HERZ, C. O.—Nevada—Care R. Herz & Bros., Reno, Nev.  
HAMER, S. H.—England—Bleak House, Claremont Rd., Halifax, Yorks, England.  
KOHLE, RUD.—New York—70 Fifth Ave., New York City.  
KING, GEO. H.—Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming—Care Denver National Bank, Denver, Col.  
KUSTERER, LEONARD—Connecticut—126 Summit St., Bridgeport, Conn.  
LARDNER, FOSTER—Rhode Island—320 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.  
LEES, JUDGE W. A. D.—Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba—Box U, Camrose, Alberta, Canada.  
LANGSTROTH, DR. L. A.—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland—36 Sydney St., St. John, N. B., Canada.  
MARCUSON, M.—Ohio—1611 E. 82d St. N. E., Cleveland, Ohio.  
MEHL, B. MAX—Texas, Arizona—P. O. Drawer 976, Fort Worth, Texas.  
MOELLERING, C. E.—Indiana—217-241 Murray St., Fort Wayne, Ind.  
PEREZ, GILBERT S.—Philippine Islands—Box 10, Lucena, Tay., P. I.  
RENAUD, L. A.—Quebec—45 Irene St., Montreal, Canada.  
REID, R. L.—British Columbia—1333 Pacific St., Vancouver, B. C., Canada.  
STOVALL, O. P.—Tennessee, Kentucky—109 E. Lafayette St., Jackson, Tenn.  
SORENSEN, M.—Iowa—405 E. Ave. West, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.  
SNOW, JOHN H.—Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas—3702 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.  
THORSON, N. T.—Nebraska—Omaha, Neb.  
TUTHILL, LUTHER B.—North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia—South Creek, N. C.  
WOOD, JOHN A.—Ontario—110 Belmont Ave., Hamilton, Ont., Canada.  
YODER, ALBERT H.—North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana—137 Reeves Ave., Grand Forks, N. D.  
ZUG, JOHN—Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia—Bowie Md.



# American Numismatic Association.

## REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

### New Members to be Admitted October 1st, 1923.

- 2562 Paul Dupont, 30 Rampe Cauchoise, Rouen (S. T.), France.
- 2563 Lowry Bank and Trust Co., P. O. Box 1703, Atlanta, Ga.
- 2564 Rev. C. A. Lindahl, Pecatonica, Ill.
- 2565 Chas. W. Young, 1310 Fourth National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.
- 2566 L. McCormick-Goodhart, British Embassy, Washington, D. C.
- 2567 Henry G. Hilken, 4 Bishop's Road, Baltimore, Md.
- 2568 F. L. McLean, European Hotel, DeKalb, Ill.
- 2569 Theo. T. Kamidaki, R. F. D. 1, Box 131 B, Puente, Cal.
- 2570 C. H. Chance, 10 North Bradford St., Baltimore, Md.
- 2571 Lewis J. Purnell, 613 E. Ninth St., Alton, Ill.
- 2572 L. C. Gulley, Leileihua, Oahu, Ter. Hawaii.
- 2573 Yew Char, 15 S. Hotel St., Honolulu, Ter. Hawaii.
- 2574 Chas. H. Roseman, North Hackensack, N. J.
- 2575 Albert M. Kohn, 321 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.
- 2576 G. Arthur Cook, 265 Main St., Easthampton, Mass.
- 2577 Hoyt Miller, East Shore Road, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.

### Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to September 15th, 1923. If no objections are received prior to November 1st, 1923, they will become members on that date and will be published in the November issue of THE NUMISMATIST:

#### APPLICANT

#### PROPOSED BY

|  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| Wesley H. Hayes (Necessity, Commemorative, Colonials),       | Herbert Soverel     |
| 21 Lincoln Park, Newark, N. J. ....                          | Fred Buck           |
| Rev. B. G. Clauss (Obsidional Coins and Money of Necessity), | S. H. Hamer         |
| All Saints Vicarage, Bolton, England .....                   | Moritz Wormser      |
| Howard H. Hanlon (American Coins),                           | Moritz Wormser      |
| 2331 43rd Ave. No., Seattle, Wash. ....                      | H. T. Wilson        |
| Raphael M. Bauer (Gold Coins of Eighteenth Century),         | E. C. Kohler        |
| 25 Broad St., New York, N. Y. ....                           | Moritz Wormser      |
| Lloyd S. Crouch (Rare U. S. Coins),                          | J. M. Swanson       |
| Care of The Provident Trust Co., Columbia City, Ind. ....    | F. M. Orr           |
| G. F. Brinkman (U. S., B. B., Frac. Cur. and Confed.),       | F. G. Duffield      |
| Yale, Mich. ....   | Moritz Wormser      |
| Arthur G. Lyon, Jr. (Coins),                                 | E. E. Shepardson    |
| 113 Varnum Ave., Lowell, Mass. ....                          | J. Harry Boardman   |
| J. M. Tobias (U. S. only),                                   | Julius Gutttag      |
| 50 W. 77th St., New York, N. Y. ....                         | F. A. Livingston    |
| Napoleon Parent (Canadian),                                  | L. A. Renaud        |
| 581 Mary Ave., Montreal, Canada .....                        | P. O. Tremblay      |
| Miss Grace Page (General),                                   | Mrs. Sallie Wormser |
| 26 Lincoln Ave., Montreal, Canada .....                      | Moritz Wormser      |
| Mrs. R. D. Clark,  | Mrs. Sallie Wormser |
| 26 Lincoln Ave., Montreal, Canada .....                      | Moritz Wormser      |
| Mrs. Helen Page,   | Mrs. Sallie Wormser |
| 26 Lincoln Ave., Montreal, Canada .....                      | Moritz Wormser      |
| Saul Minkin (General),                                       | Julius Gutttag      |
| 41 St. Lawrence Blvd., Montreal, Canada .....                | L. A. Renaud        |
| N. L. Holstein,  | Julius Gutttag      |
| 320 Notre Dame St. West, Montreal, Canada .....              | L. A. Renaud        |

### Change of Address.

Shepard Pond, from New York City, to care of Ivers & Pond Piano Co.,  
114 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

H. T. WILSON, General Secretary.

## Obituary.

### ARTHUR C. NYGREN.

Word has been received of the death of Arthur C. Nygren, of San Francisco, Cal., while visiting his sister, in Ohio, the latter part of July. Mr. Nygren was a bachelor. He is said to have left a large collection of private gold coins, including many duplicates, which he purchased whenever opportunity offered, believing them to be a good investment. He had been a member of the American Numismatic Association for several years, and was also a member of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society.

### RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE A. N. A. COLLECTION.

E. D. Putnam, Librarian and Curator of the A. N. A., reports receipt of the following recent additions to the A. N. A. collection of coins and medals.

Silver plaque of J. deLagerberg, presented by Miss Berta Holmberg, Stockholm, Sweden.

Moliere medal, 1622-1922, designed by Julio Kilenyi, received through President Moritz Wormser.

Medal of Brant Memorial Unveiling, Brantford, Canada, 1886, with suspension bar, donated by E. A. Hoare, Detroit, Mich.

### IN PREPARATION.

## A Lincoln Number of The Numismatist, For February, 1924.

Arrangements are being perfected to make the issue of THE NUMISMATIST for February, 1924, a Lincoln number. The greater part of the issue, which will be of extraordinary size, will be devoted to the publication of a list of Lincoln medals and tokens prepared by Mr. R. P. King, of Erie, Pa. Further details will be found in the report of the Editor and Business Manager of THE NUMISMATIST read at the Montreal Convention of the A. N. A., and additional announcements regarding this number will be made later.

### RUSSIA MAKING PROGRESS IN ELEMENTS OF FINANCE.

The chernovetz is making its bow to the world as the new Soviet Russian monetary unit. It is the new unit of coinage in Moscow, and one chernovetz will equal ten gold rubles, or \$5.15. Only a German exchange broker with a multiplying machine would be able to tell how many paper rubles it is worth. The Council of Commissars announces that on and after November 21, 1923, all state paper rubles of the 1922 issue will be so much waste paper in Russia, and after December 1 they will be without value outside of Russia. Both dates seem superfluous, considering the status of Soviet paper any time these three years. The chernovetz will, of course, be as valueless as any other piece of paper unless it is backed by the coinage of golden chernovetzi. The commissars are making progress in the elements of finance. It hasn't been so long since Lenine and Trotzky were closing the Russian banks and announcing that a proletariat state could and would exist without money. Now the Soviets are establishing a unit of relatively the same value as the English pound sterling. Russia has reached another verst-mark on her way to sanity.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.



## Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs.

**THE SWEDISH CORRESPONDING COIN CLUB.**—The coinage during the reign of Gustaf Vasa, 1521-1560. No gold coins were issued. Silver: Riksdaler, 1534 RR, 35 R, 37 RRR, 40 RRR, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46 RR, 47 RRR, 48 RRR, 49 RRR, 50 RR, 59 R;  $\frac{1}{2}$  riksdaler, 1534 RRR, 37 RRR, 44 R, 45 R, 50 RRR;  $\frac{1}{4}$  riksdaler, 1534 RRR, 36 RRR, 44 RRR, 45 RR, 48 RRR, 49 RRR, 50 RRR; gulden, 1528 RRR;  $\frac{1}{2}$  gulden, 1523 RRR, 28 RRR; 2 mark (16 ore), 1543 R, 44 RR, 56 RRR, 57 RRR, 58 RRR, 59 R, 60 RR; mark, 1536 RR, 37 RR, 38 RR, 39 R, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45 RR, 46 R, 47 R, 48 RRR, 49 RR, 56 RR, 57, 58, 59, 60, W. D. RR;  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark, 1536 R, 37 R, 38 R, 39 R, 40, 41, 42 RR, 43, 44, 45 R, 46 RRR, 47 RRR, 49 RR, 56 RRR, 57 R, 58 R, 59 R, 60 R; 2 ore, 1536 R, 37 R, 38 R, 39 RR, 40, 41, 42 RR, 43 R, 44 R, 45 R, 46 RRR, 47 RRR, 49 RRR, 57 R, 58 R, 59 R, 60 R, W. D. RRR; ore, 1522, 23, 28, 29, 30 RRR, 32 RR, 33 RRR, 34 RRR, 38 RR;  $\frac{1}{2}$  ore, 1528 RRR; ortig, 1528, 29, 30, 31, 32 R, 33, 34, 43 RRR, W. D.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  ortig, 1522 R, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 RR, 33 RRR, W. D.; 4 pennings, 1545 RRR, 46 R, 47, 48 R, 50 RRR, 59 RRR, 60; 2 pennings, 1536 RRR, 45 RRR, 46 RRR, 47 RRR; 1 penning, W. D.; bracteate, RRR; 16 ore klippe, 1556 RRR, 57 RRR; 15 ore klippe, 1543 RR; 10 ore klippe, 1543 RRR, 44 RRR, 56 RRR; 8 ore klippe, 1556 RRR, 57 RRR; 4 ore klippe, 1543 RRR, 56 RRR; 2 ore klippe, 1556 R.

Westeras Mint: 2 ore, 1538 RRR; ore, 1522 RRR, 24 RRR, 28 RR, 29 RR, 30 RR; ortig, 1529, 30, 31, W. D.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  ortig, 1528 RR, 29, 30, 31 R, W. D. Upsala Mint: Ore, 1522 RRR, 23 RR. Arboga Mint: Ore, 1522 RRR. Soderkoping Mint: 18 pennings diamond klippe, W. D. RRR. Abo Mint: Mark, 1556 RR, 57 RRR;  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark, 1556 RR, 57 RR; 2 ore, 1556 RRR, 57 RRR, 58 RRR; ore, 1523 RRR, 24 RRR; 16 ore diamond klippe, 1557 RRR; 8 ore, same, 1557 RRR; 4 ore, same, 1557 RRR.

Erik XIV, 1560-1568. Gold: Hungarian gulden (ducat), 1568 RRR. Silver: Double riksdaler, 1561 RRR, W. D. RRR; riksdaler, 1561, 62 R, 63, 65 RR, 66 RRR, 67 RR, 68;  $\frac{1}{2}$  riksdaler, 1561 RRR, 68 RRR; 3 mark, 1562 R; 2 mark (16 ore), 1562, 63, 65 R, 67 RRR;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mark, 1562 R; mark, 1561 R, 62 RRR, 63, 64, 65, 67, 68 RRR;  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark, 1565 RRR, 67 RRR; 2 ore, 1565 RRR, 66 RRR, 67 RRR; ore, 1564;  $\frac{1}{2}$  ore, 1561, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67 RRR, 68; 16 ore diamond klippe, 1562 R, 63, 64, 65, 66 R, 67 R, 68 RR; 8 ore, same, 1562 RRR, 63, 64, 65 RRR, 66 RR, 67 RR, 68 RRR; 4 ore, same, 1562 RRR, 63 RR, 64 RR, 67 RRR; 2 ore, same, 1562 RRR, 63 RR, 64 RRR, 66 RRR, 67 RRR.

Dukes Johan and Carl, Vadstena Mint, diamond-shape klippe coins, struck to pay their soldiers in the conspiracy against their brother, King Erik (all are dated 1568). 20 mark gold, RRR. Silver: 8 mark, R; 4 mark; 2 mark, RR; mark, RRR;  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark, RRR.

This completes the enumeration of the Swedish coinage from 1521 to date. Later on, the issues of the colonies, the temporary possessions and the memorial issues during the Thirty Years' War will be enumerated under the old caption, "The Swedish Corresponding Coin Club."—ROBERT ROBERTSON, 140 Thirty-third St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**CHICAGO COIN CLUB.**—The fifty-fourth meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held at 940 North Clark street, Chicago, Wednesday, August 8. Those present were Mrs. Boyer, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Sternberg, Messrs. Boyer, Bohrsch, Brown, Davis, DeCou, Josephson, Kelly, Lawless, Dr. Luttenberger, McKinley, Sternberg, Strubinger, and Wilson. The meeting was called to order by President Boyer.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer's report was read and accepted.

There was a brief general discussion of the Montreal Convention and of the nominations for officers of the A. N. A. Upon Mr. Boyer's suggestion it was decided to postpone the September meeting till the second Wednesday in September unless some unforeseen circumstances favored the regular meeting time.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Dr. Luttenberger: Stella of 1879 and the Austrian 100 kroner commemorative piece of 1908.

By Mr. Lawless: A series of Chinese coins of the rulers of the Ching dynasty, 1644-1912.

By Mr. Koenker: \$1 and \$2 greenbacks of the first issue, third issue fractional currency notes and 25-cent Canadian note.

By Mr. DeCou: Some Greek bronzes, including some pins, rings and ornaments.

By Mr. Davis: Silver coins of Queen Anne, from penny piece to half crown, showing some varieties.

By Mr. Wilson: Norwegian 2-kroner pieces, commemorative issues of 1905, showing two varieties.

Refreshments were served and the meeting adjourned.—R. E. DAVIS, Secretary.

**CHICAGO COIN CLUB.**—The fifty-fifth meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held at 940 North Clark street, Chicago, Wednesday, September 5. Those present were Mrs. Boyer, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Ripstra, Messrs. Bohrisch, Boyer, Davis, DeCou, Dunham, Fischer, Janos, Josephson, Koenker, Markus, Nutt, Schultz, Ripstra and Wilson. The meeting was called to order by the President.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Herman Fischer, of Chicago, was elected to membership.

President Boyer called on Mr. Charles Markus, of the Board of Governors of the A. N. A., to speak on the Montreal Convention. Mr. Markus gave us a very detailed and interesting description of all that happened. Mr. Boyer, Mr. Dunham and Mr. Wilson added a few words.

Mr. Dunham presented all present with packages of grass-bleached paper to be used in caring for fine silver coins, after which he spoke briefly on the cities of Tokio and Yokohama and the Japanese people in connection with the recent earthquake disaster.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Koenker: Check for 1,000,000 marks and a copy of a spade guinea. By Mr. Davis: Type of the silver coins of George II and campaign medals of William Henry Harrison and General Hancock.

By Mr. Boyer: \$50 California slug of 1851, \$5 Norris, Grieg and Norris gold piece, Spanish dollar, 1748, Hudson-Fulton medal, Ivory Coast ring money, Chinese knife money, half daler Swedish plate, 1748, daler Swedish plate, 1759.

By Mr. Markus: \$1 greenback with serial numbers inverted; \$100 gold certificate, dated Sept. 1, 1882; \$10 legal-tender note of the series of 1875, \$5 Federal Reserve note raised to \$20, and a very complete collection of fractional currency showing many very scarce notes.

By Mr. DeCou: Spanish, French and Russian coins of small denominations.

By Mr. Jonas: 10,000-mark note of Westphalia, 500-mark piece of the German Empire; crowns of Saxony, John George IV, 1693; Frederick August I, 1697; John George, 1696; Breisach, 48 batzen, 1633, and a series of medals to St. Barbara, the patron saint of Artillery, two in cast bronze and two in silver.

By Mr. Bohrisch: Rectangular Japanese pieces of one-quarter, one and two bu denominations; series of pattern pieces of Napoleon II, 1816, in 3, 5 and 10 centimes; crowns of Saxony, Christian II and John George, 1598; John Casimir and John Ernest, 1599; Christian II, 1608 and 1611; John George II, 1671; Christian, 1763; crowns of Salzberg, 1623 and 1624; crowns of Nuremberg, 1680, 1754, and 1763, and Brunswick-Luneberg, 1705.

Refreshments were served and the meeting was adjourned.—R. E. DAVIS, Secretary.

**WESTERN RESERVE NUMISMATIC CLUB.**—The twenty-second meeting of the Western Reserve Numismatic Club was held Wednesday evening, August 8th, at Weber's Restaurant. Meeting was called to order at 7.30 by President Marcuson. Those present were Messrs. Marcuson, Hamilton, Titus, Freeman, Joers, Bartlett, Issitt, Harvey and Fisher.

The committee presented the paper to be read at the A. N. A. Convention, which was approved.

The following had exhibits:

Mr. Bartlett—Collection of Canadian tokens.



Mr. Hamilton—Medal of Crimea with three bars—Sebastopol, Aluia and Inkermann; obverse, Queen Victoria.

Mr. Marcuson—1807 \$5 gold piece.

An auction sale was held by the club, after which the meeting adjourned.—CHAS. H. FISHER, Secretary.

### A RARE PEST TOKEN OF FRANKFURT.

The interesting and very rare token illustrated here was issued at Frankfurt-a.-M., Germany, during the pestilence in 1505, and was probably intended to be worn as a charm to protect the wearer against the plague. (Specimen and description from O. P. Eklund, Spokane, Wash.)



Obverse—FRANKFVRT . 1505. The crowned eagle of Frankfurt.

Reverse—S . KAROLVS . IMPE. Crowned bust of Charlemagne, with sword and orb, rays around crown.

Struck on an octagonal flan, a hole punched near the edge for suspension.

## Department of Inquiries and Replies.

(This department is entirely in the hands of our readers. They are invited to make inquiries on numismatic subjects of general interest, and replies for subsequent issues are requested from other readers. Replies should bear the corresponding numbers to the questions. Inquiries as to the value of coins or on other commercial matters cannot be accepted for this department. All questions and answers should be received by the 15th of the month to insure publication in the succeeding month's issue.)

### QUESTIONS.

30. I shall be grateful for information from your readers in respect to the following:

A—Constance, 15 kreuzers, 1679. For what purpose and when was it counterstamped with the arms of that State?

B—Danish West Indies, 10 skilling, dated 1816, counterstamped with a script "I S." What do these letters stand for?

C—A two-real piece of Valdivia, Chile, with a pillar between two stars on the obverse and "2 R" "VA" "1822" in three lines on the reverse. Is this a siege piece?

D—A copper coin with the arms of Eger, in Bohemia, with "VIER HERN" and the date, 1618. I shall be grateful for any information respecting this.

B. G. C.

### ANSWERS.

14. The origin of the term "pocket piece" is given as follows: A coin used as a pocket piece is a survival of the luck-penny, one of the numerous talismans, belief in which dates back to Biblical times. Each nation has its faith in some sort of objects which when carried about have the mystic power to protect and bring "luck" to the possessor. The carrying of a potato or a horse chestnut in the pocket is firmly believed by some to be a sure

preventive of rheumatism; the negro of the South pins his faith in the rabbit's foot, which superstition he borrowed from the Indians. Special metallic medals were used among other articles by the ancient Arabs and Turks. These, no doubt, were the ancestors of the luck-penny of more modern Europe, and, therefore, of the unusual coins carried by many men today merely as pocket pieces, and not because of any belief in their supernatural powers. Histories seem to be silent as to who first called it a pocket piece; the reason for the term is obvious.

25. E. V. B. Ernst von Brabeck, Cashier ("Bursarius") of the Chapter Bank (or Burse) of Munster. The coin is one of the so-called "Bursarien Zeichen" (Bank Token) issued by the Chapter up to 1633. I have never seen a specimen listed without this countermark, and it may be regarded as a signature or guarantee.  
E.

28. Referring to Question 28 in the August number, I would like to say that I have a Bolivia small silver piece size 20 mm., dated 1857. On the obverse it has the bust, I believe of Melgarejo, and around the border the following inscription: "Al Restaurador de los Derechos." Under the bust, "20. D. Stbre." Reverse, Helmeted female figure standing holding lance; around the border, "Los Empleados de la Moneda de La Paz." Below the figure the date, 1857. The size is the same as the sueldo (real) of 1857, but the piece is thicker and heavier, putting it in the class with medals. Bolivia in the 50s and 60s had a number of such medals or medallie coins, similar in size to the regular coins, but apparently not of the same weight, mostly heavier. It may be that these souvenir medals passed as currency, but so far I have not seen it definitely established.  
K.

### COLLECTING HOBBY WORTH WHILE.

What becomes of all the stamp collections that little boys, and sometimes little girls, start so gallantly with the ambition of capturing all the stamps that were ever issued by every country in the world? Most of them, of course, find their way into innumerable attics, long before the young collectors have discovered that a collection worth a fabulous fortune cannot be acquired without putting a fortune into it. But some of them continue to grow, and develop from small boys' fancies into men's hobbies.

One such realization of a boy's dream belongs to former Senator Frelinghuysen and is valued at \$100,000. Like King George, the Senator has specialized in British colonials. These and many other famous collections are to be shown in the International Stamp Exposition in London. An American collection made at the direction of Postmaster-General New by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and which includes the new airplane stamps, is considered just about priceless by philatelists. More than 30 American devotees sailed for England with their exhibits.

To those who are not gathering them, old stamps are just about as useful and important as old coins, beloved of another set of collectors. But the process of acquiring the stamps involved the acquiring also of considerable geographical and historical information, which is even more valuable. It would be hard to find a better form of entertainment for the boy.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

### OUR PAPER MONEY TO HAVE NEW DESIGNS.

Press reports from Washington state that Secretary of the Treasury Mellon has approved the new designs for our paper money, which have been under consideration for a year. It is also stated that the change has been decided on to prevent, as far as possible, the counterfeiting and raising of notes, or at least to make more easy the detection of spurious notes by the general public.

The new designs at first will affect only United States notes, silver certificates and Federal Reserve notes in denominations up to \$100, with the exception of the "unpopular" \$2 note, but it is expected to extend the new



designs—amounting almost to a program of standardization—to national bank notes, and ultimately to the gold certificates.

The faces of the new bills will carry portraits mostly of Presidents. The \$1 bill will have Washington's portrait, the \$5 Lincoln's and the \$10 Jackson's. Cleveland's likeness will appear on the \$20 bills. For the \$50 and \$100 bills the portraits of General Grant and Benjamin Franklin, respectively, have been selected.

The seals, sequence numbers and symbol letters will be overprinted in colors on the face of the United States notes and silver certificates. The same plan will be followed for the Federal Reserve notes, which also will carry the name of the issuing Reserve Bank.

The overprinting on the silver certificates will be blue; on the United States notes, green, and on the Federal Reserve notes, red. The whole design, with the exception of the portrait and the overprinting, therefore, will be uniform, and the difficulty of "raising" bills to higher denominations, Chief Moran, of the Secret Service, believes, will be increased greatly.

The backs of the new bills will be of the same general character as the present gold notes, consisting of the conventional scroll work panel with lathe work border and no pictures.

As for the \$2 bill, the report said the committee had been unable to find reasons for its unpopularity, but a new design for it was not included in the changes approved by Mr. Mellon since its discontinuation is being considered.

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#### FINDS OF COINS REPORTED.

In December, 1921, 250 Roman coins were discovered on farm land five miles north of Piercebridge, near Darlington, Durham, England. They were issued between A. D. 254 and A. D. 379. The village of Piercebridge is situated on the river Tees, which is crossed by a stone bridge, said to have been built by two priests, from which circumstance the place derives its name. It occupies the site of the Roman station Magae. Many coins and other remains have been previously discovered.

During ploughing operations at Cowhill Farm, Whitburn, Linlithgowshire, Scotland, in January, 1922, one gold, 238 silver, and five billon coins were discovered in an earthenware jar. The Scottish coins consisted of a gold lion of James II of Scotland, 167 silver coins of the reigns of the following Scottish Kings, Robert II, Robert III, James I, James II, James III, and James IV, and five billon coins, all placks, of James III. The remaining 71 coins of the hoard were English silver of the reigns of Edward III, Henry V, and Henry VI. It is believed that the hoard was buried in the reign of James IV of Scotland.—Henry Garside, in Spink & Son's Numismatic Circular.

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#### ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BUYS GNECCHI'S COINS.

Special correspondence from Rome says that the Italian Government has just purchased the fine collection of coins formed during many years of patient research by the late Commissioner Francesco Gneccchi of Milan. It consists of over 20,000 pieces, of which 900 are gold, and for its richness, beauty, variety and excellent state of preservation it ranks as one of the great numismatic collections of the world. Its gem is a unique exemplar of the gold medal of Theodoric, and it also includes a series of 500 rare medals executed in the three metals, gold, silver and bronze.

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#### MEDAL COMMEMORATING THE DEFENSE OF LIEGE.

A monument has been erected in Liege, Belgium, commemorating the defense of Fort Loncin, on August 15, 1914. Loncin is one of the chain of forts protecting the city. The monument was dedicated August 15, 1923, and a medal in bronze was issued on the occasion, the designer being M. Georges Petit. The obverse has the profile of Victor Naessens, commander of the fort at the time, and the reverse has a view of the monument, with appropriate inscriptions on each side.

**IN PLACING YOUR COLLECTION  
WITH ME  
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**FIRST**—Liberal commission terms.

**SECOND**—A liberal amount of cash advanced you without interest.

**THIRD**—Guarantee to **NET** you face value for each and every coin.

**FOURTH**—Prompt and satisfactory returns within 30 days from date of sale.

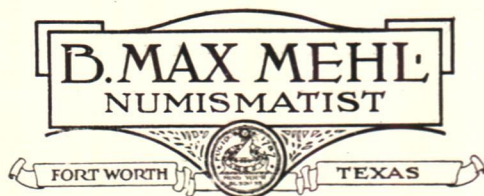
**AND**

**FIFTH**—You are guaranteed against loss of **ANY** kind while your coins are with me.

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Claims are mighty easily made, but are not so easily substantiated. Please remember that I have been in the coin business for over **TWENTY YEARS** and have made a universally acknowledged success of it. I own and occupy my own building and have a most enviable financial rating to more than substantiate any claims I may make.

Of course, I buy collections for spot cash. Write me now and often.



Largest Numismatic Establishment in the United States.



# PUBLIC AUCTION NOTICE

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On Friday, October 26th, and Saturday, October 27th, I will sell at Public Auction the collection of Adolph Anderson, containing an exceptional collection of early Cents, etc. Also the excessively rare Baldwin & Co. Gold \$10 Trooper piece and an 1845 O Mint \$2.50 Gold piece, the property of Mrs. Mary Nickerson. Also a Los Angeles collection containing the following Silver Dollars: 1794, 1836 Gobrecht below field, the excessively rare 1838 Silver Dollar; also four of the celebrated Side View Bank of Montreal Tokens, and many other properties.

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1858 Extremely fine \$10.  
1859 Uncirculated, brilliant \$10; Very fine \$6.  
1860 Uncirculated, brilliant \$10.  
1861 Very fine \$6.50.  
1862 Very fine \$8.  
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1915 Pan Pacific. Uncirculated \$10.

#### Gold Dollars.

Small size, common dates, Very good \$3; Very fine \$3.50; Uncirculated \$4.  
Large size, common dates, Very good \$2.75; Very fine \$3; Unc. \$4.  
Nearly every date. Send list of your wants. Many Mint Marks.

#### California Gold.

- \$50 1851 Good \$170; Very good \$180.  
\$50 1915 Pan Pacific, Round or Octagon \$150.  
\$20 U. S. Assay Office 1853, Ex. fine \$27.

#### Colorado Gold.

- 1860 \$10 Clark, Gruber & Co., View of Pikes Peak, Extremely fine \$85.

#### Stella or \$4 Piece.

- 1879 \$4 Beautiful proof \$115.  
Several extreme rarities in Pioneer gold coins, also American Colonial Coins.

#### U. S. Silver Coins.

- 1794 Dollar. Extremely fine. Strong impression. Probably about second or third finest known, \$500.  
1794 Dollar. Fine \$250.  
1797 Half dollar. Very fine \$85.  
1796 Quarter dollar. Extremely fine \$40.  
1823 Quarter dollar, poor \$100; another good \$150.  
1802 Half dime. Poor \$70.  
Splendid stock, prices fair.  
Postage extra on gold coins.

#### Gold Proof Sets.

- 1864 Complete \$300.  
1872 Lacks \$5, \$160.  
1907 Complete, old type; \$60.  
1909 Complete \$50.  
1910 Complete \$50.  
1911 Complete \$50.  
1912 Complete \$50.